The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Repulse of Gen. Vinoy Near Paris Admitted by the French.

The Prussians Capture Seven Guns and 1,000 Prisoners.

Reported Repulse of the Prussians on the Orleans Railway.

British Apathy in the Cause of Peace Denounced.

Gladstone a Second Nero, "Fiddling and Rome in Flames."

PARIS ENTIRELY INVESTED.

Communication Open Only by Way of Berlin.

Progress of the Sieges of the French Cities.

RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

The Victory Claimed by the French Doubtful—German Reports of the Battle—Seven Cannon and One Thousand Prisoners Captured by the Bavarians—A Prussian Repulse on the Orleans Railway.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—I received today copies of the Paris *Figaro* and the *Gaulois*, of the 19th inst., from an American lady, who made the journey from Paris to Dieppe in an open caleche alone, after the railway lines had been cut. She displayed the American flag, and got through without difficulty.

THE BATTLE AT CRETEIL.

In the fight at Creteil, the *Gaulois* says that 15,000 men of the corps of Gen. VINOY, engaged in a reconnoissance, had to make head against between 30,000 and 40,000 Prussians. They inflicted on the latter heavy losses. The French had only fifteen killed and thirty wounded.

VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE GERMANS.

The Prussian account of the same fight, to-night, gives an entirely different version. It says that the French were badly defeated.

BAVARIAN ACCOUNT.

MUNICH, Sept. 21.—The Bavarian Minister of War has received a dispatch from Lagny, dated Sept. 20, at 7 o'clock in the evening, giving the following details of the recent battle near Paris, in which the Bavarians were engaged: Yesterday a sharp battle occurred between Villenuve and Montrouge. The French forces consisted of three divisions, commanded by Gen. VINOY, and were supported by a strong redoubt. They were defeated nevertheless. The Second Bavarian Corps supported by the Prussians sustained the attack. The Bavarians took seven cannon and over a 1,000 prisoners. The French were driven back into their intrenchments.

A PRUSSIAN REPULSE.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—It is reported that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans Railway, after a sharp engagement, were repulsed and fell back upon Malesherbes and Pithiviers.

[Pithiviers is about forty-five miles from Paris and Malesherbes about thirty-six, and both are distant from the Orleans Railway line about twelve or fifteen miles.]

Other Accounts of Recent Operations About Paris—Prussian Success Confirmed.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—An official dispatch, received here from the Prussian head-quarters before Paris, reports that a redoubt, with seven guns, has been captured by the German troops.

KING WILLIAM'S ACCOUNT.

Another dispatch from the King to the Queen, dated Tuesday, says:

"The French abandoned their position near Pierrefitte, north of Fort St. Denis. At the same time, the Prusso-Bavarian Corps crossing the Seine, near Villeneuve, attacked three divisions under the command of Gen. VINOY, on the heights of Sceaux, and captured seven guns and many men. FRITZ directed the movements. The weather is superb."

ANOTHER FRENCH RUMOR.

GIEN, Sept. 20.—Reports are coming in that the Prussians investing Paris have been defeated in the plains of Meudon and Sevres with heavy loss.

Repulse of Gen. Vinoy Admitted by the French.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The French report of the capture of the outwork at Vincennes from Tours to-night admits the main facts. It states that after the falling back of Gen. VINOY, yesterday, two German corps from Melun came up to Villeneuve St. George, on the line of the Lyons Railway, and availing themselves of the cover of the forest of Vincennes pressed on toward Nogent, crossing the line of the Marne. They attacked a redoubt directly in front of the Ferne Napoleon, on the railway line, and after an obstinate combat captured it. The guns taken were the guns of the redoubt, but there were no more than 300 or 400 prisoners captured.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The American Representatives in Communication with the British Foreign Office—A Modern Nero—Results of M. Thiers' Mission—Irritation Over Prussian Persistence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Col. MOORE, of the American Legation at Paris, leaves London, to-morrow for Tours, whence he will return to the French capital. He comes back to London within ten days. Active negotiation is being carried on between our Legations in Paris and London and the English Foreign Office on the subject of an armistice.

BRITISH APATHY REBUKED.

A letter from Lord LYTTON, reproaching the English Government for its apathy in the cause of peace, has produced a marked effect in public sentiment here. He accuses the Ministry of having justly incurred the reproach made against NERO of "fiddling while Rome was burning."

M. THIERS' MISSION.

The Paris journals speak encouragingly of the mission of M. THIERS to England. He has received favorable news from Vienna and St. Petersburg. The latter Cabinets are disposed to lend France all the moral aid possible.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—The *Constitutionnel* of this city, says M. THIERS is perfectly satisfied with the result of the mission to England, including the authorization of Lord LYONS to act in the intermediary negotiations. M. THIERS now goes to Vienna in order to get the adhesion of Austria also if possible.

PRUSSIAN IMPLACABILITY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Times* and other morning journals are irritated at Prussian implacability. The *Times* says Prussia can afford to be generous. She should be satisfied now, and treat for peace.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

The City Completely Invested—Petroleum as a Substitute for Greek Fire—Concentration of Provincial Troops Ordered—The Gun-boats on the Seine.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Paris is reported, by a dispatch from the Prussian King to Berlin, dated the 19th, as being completely invested.

A DESTRUCTIVE AGENT.

Under the title of "Fusee," Mr. SWAN, the English civil engineer and chemist, announces that he has invented a projectile for use on the walls of Paris against the Prussians. It spreads a sheet of flame on a surface of from sixteen to twenty-four square yards from the burning of petroleum. Two hundred workmen are actively engaged in manufacturing these projectiles. R.

TO PARIS VIA BERLIN.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The City of Paris is entirely shut in, and all avenues of communication are cut off except by way of Berlin.

ACTIVITY OF THE BESIEGED.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—There is marvelous activity on the part of the French at and around Paris. Earthworks are being thrown up at the northern approaches to the city, and the defenses on the other sides are being strengthened every hour.

DIVERSIONS.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—The Government has ordered troops in all parts of the country to converge on Paris. It is reported that a large number of troops and volunteers are at Lille. It is expected that these and the troops now in the eastern departments will soon create diversions.

THE SEINE GUN-BOATS.

The iron-clad gun-boats for the defense of Paris have commenced operations.

METZ, TOUL AND STRASBOURG.

Bazaine's Forces Provisioned for Weeks—Repulse of Prussians at Toul—An Unsuccessful Sortie at Strasbourg.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Univers* states from a reliable source that Metz is fully provisioned for many weeks, and cannot be taken by assault or by famine. In an affair on the 9th inst., thirteen Prussian regiments were nearly annihilated. R.

A PRUSSIAN REPULSE.

ESPINAL, Sept. 20.—Toul has again been attacked, but the Prussians were repulsed and their guns dismounted.

OPERATIONS AT STRASBOURG.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It is said that Gen. WERDER threatens to utterly destroy the City of Strasbourg if it does not surrender.

A dispatch from Mundelsheim states that on Tuesday Lunette No. 53, before the walls of Strasbourg, was taken by the Landwehr, notwithstanding a galling rifle fire.

MUNICH, Sept. 21.—The Bavarian Minister of War has received the following: The French garrison made a sortie from Strasbourg yesterday, but were driven back with heavy loss.

GENERAL WAR NOTES.

American Interests in France—South Germany Using Prussia—One of Napoleon's Ministers in Trouble—Status of the New Government.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The United States Government has given orders that a war-vessel from the Mediterranean Squadron shall remain in one of the principal French ports for the protection of American citizens and commerce.

A GERMAN REPUBLIC.

I had a curious statement, this morning, from a well-known American just returned from Germany, who said that the Southern States are only using Prussia in the war in order eventually to proclaim a Republic. Republican sentiment is general throughout Germany.

AN EX-IMPERIAL MINISTER IN DANGER.

M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME, late Minister of the Interior, while returning to his department, with a safe conduct from his successor, GAMBETTA, was set upon by the populace of Rombervilliers, and again at Ravon l' Etap. He was very badly used, and was in danger of being killed. R.

THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—It now seems that Señor OLOZAGA had been instructed to recognize the French Republic when Lord LYONS, the English Minister, did so, yet he acted without waiting the latter's recognition.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Times* says the revolution at Paris is recognized as Republican; that at Lyons as Social. The red flag has been adopted by the latter.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—The members of the Government were yesterday visited by the foreign Ambassadors who have arrived from Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Movements of the Prussians in France—Zouaves and Chasseurs Landed at Toulon—Softening Influence of Masonry in the War.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The German forces have occupied Nemours.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—It is rumored that the Prussians have entered Orleans. The following dispatches have been received by the Ministry:

COLMAR, Sept. 20.—The department of Haut-Rhin has been completely evacuated by the German troops, and the drawings of the conscription have been resumed. At Mulhausen all is quiet. Should the enemy return the population will be prepared to resist.

TOULON, Sept. 21.—Transports landed here today 6,000 Zouaves and 2,000 Chasseurs-à-cheval.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 21.—The Municipal Council have voted a war loan of 10,000,000 francs.

FRENCH COAST DEFENSE—A VOLUNTEER.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—Floating batteries have been constructed to defend the entrances of the rivers of France.... Gen. RIPLEY, (American,) who is now in Paris, has offered his services to the Committee of Defense.

MASONIC AMENITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Freemasons in the German and French armies have given earnest evidence of their brotherhood and humanity during the war.

BADEN AND THE GERMAN COUNCIL.

The Baden Government has formally rejected such decrees of the Council as conflict with her laws.

Bavaria has made arrangements to supply her army with a new pattern of mitrailleuse, which fires 350 balls per minute.

Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The French National Subscription.

The French Subscription Committee of this City, yesterday, again made a remittance of the funds at its disposal in aid of the French wounded, amounting to £1,000 sterling. The money has been forwarded in a check to ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in London, to avoid any risk or delay in the transmission of the funds. The check is addressed to Baron ROTHSCHILD, Treasurer of the Société de Secours aux Blessés, at Paris. On account of the investment of Paris it was thought a direct transmission of the funds from here would be hazardous. This is the fourth remittance made by the French Committee in this City, resulting from the subscriptions since the 2d of this month among the French in this City, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Louisville, Mobile, Houston, Matamoras, Brownsville, and other localities in the United States. Thus far, the remittances made by the Committee amount to 110,000 francs, exclusive of 30,000 francs transmitted directly by three parties making the donation.

Advices received by the Committee from Memphis, Tenn., state that the French residents in that city have formed a committee to raise subscriptions, which during the first ten days of its existence has been enabled to raise $1,062 50, which has been transmitted to Mr. GERDY, the President of the Committee in this City. A dispatch from San Francisco has been received stating that the French national subscription at San Francisco has reached the sum of $40,000 in gold, besides monthly subscriptions amounting to $6,500. Advices from Chicago and Detroit have been received, setting forth that the French at these localities continue to be active in raising funds. At St. Louis a considerable amount was raised at a mass-meeting held there a few days since, and it is estimated that the whole amount of subscriptions raised in the United States thus far to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded soldiers of France is not less than $100,000.

The German War-Fund Collections.

The Executive Committee of the German Aid Society of the Sixteenth Ward reports that during the past week $102 have been raised by the Germans of that district, making a total of $1,464 raised thus far. The delegates of the Society to the General Committee have been instructed to remonstrate against the collections for specified localities.

The Committee of German Ladies, organized during the past week in aid of the patriotic cause, is active in making preparations for the Fair, which is to be opened in the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and they are successful in procuring aid and assistance even from Americans. For instance, two American bankers have made a donation of $1,000 each. Among the gentlemen who are assisting the ladies in their enterprise among others Judge BEDFORD is mentioned. One of the ladies of the Executive Committee collected over $5,000 in a single day. The firm of STEINWAY has contributed a piano, and has thrown open its rooms for the use of the Committee during their sittings.

Ultimatum of the Germans of Newark.

The committee, appointed at the German war meeting at Newark, on Tuesday evening, composed of Messrs. RUMPF, KUEHNHOLD and DAUBERT, yesterday telegraphed, per cable, the following dispatch, as the substance of an address, to Berlin:

"No foreign intervention! France must bear the consequences of its acts. Indemnity for injuries inflicted. Guarantees for the future. Payment of the costs of the war. Re-annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. A united Germany. A free State, one law, and national representation!"

Riot at East New-York—New-York Roughs Fighting Among Themselves—The Military Called Out.

Yesterday sixty men from the dry-dock, calling themselves the "Atlantic Juniors," visited Brede's Hotel, East New-York, on a target excursion. They were accompanied by nearly one hundred persons who were not members of the company, and are known by those who entertain target companies as "outsiders," and were composed of the most disreputable characters, male and female, to be found in the Eleventh Ward of this City. There were from twenty to thirty girls, between the ages of thirteen and seventeen, the majority of whom were inebriated before they had been in the village two hours, their conduct being obscene in the extreme. About 2 o'clock P. M., Mr. BREDE placed on the table a dinner which he had prepared for 100 guests. The dining-room was forcibly entered and everything was swept from the table. Whole hams and chickens were carried off, and the crockery-ware was smashed to pieces. The members of the company and the "outsiders" then commenced to fight, their drunken brawls causing the greatest alarm to the residents of the village. The rencontre was most severe. Heads were cut open, black eyes and bloody noses were numerous; some of the females had their teeth knocked out, and one had her arm broken.

The three policemen of the town, Officers HACK, SCHLENCK and SPANGENBERG, assisted by Watchman ADAMS and six Deputy Sheriffs, did their utmost to separate the combatants and keep them from maltreating each other. Their efforts were of little avail among such a large crowd armed with guns, swords, &c., who grew more and more exasperated. For a time the residents were preparing for any attack that might be made on the stores or money-drawers of business houses. The aid of the locusts was brought to bear on the offenders, and did good service, but the free use of bad whisky gave fresh vigor to the roughs, and the proprietors of groceries, lager-beer saloons and dry-goods establishments, had to close their places of business in the vicinity of the trouble, to protect themselves and property. The rioters seemed to be getting possession of the town until the arrival of Supervisor SCHENCK, who ordered out Company C. of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, in command of Capt. ALTENBRANDT. The roughs at once showed signs of fear, and after a few more slight encounters, retired to the large room of Brede's Hotel. After an interview between Capt. ALTENBRANDT and Capt. F. H. O'BRIEN, of the Juniors, the latter agreed to surrender his men to the care of Company C, who, with fixed bayonets, marched the rowdies outside the limits of the town. During the day many tills were robbed, and one dry-goods dealer lost a whole piece of calico and several small articles of trifling value.

The Attempted Suicide of Andrew Wilson, Jr.—Additional Particulars.

From the connection of ANDREW WILSON, Jr., with the Grand Park enterprise, the report of his attempted suicide at his residence at Mamaroneck, on Tuesday, attracted much notice. The main facts in the case were given in the TIMES, yesterday, but the following additional particulars have since been obtained. Since the embarrassments connected with the Grand Park enterprise have arisen, Mr. WILSON has seemed to be completely unmanned, and has been confined the most of the time to his bed. He has several times threatened to make way with himself, and in other ways manifested symptoms of insanity. Tuesday was the day fixed for the final completion of the business arrangements of the enterprise, and the papers placing the project in other hands than his own were to be signed. During the morning he appeared particularly depressed, and about 1 P. M., taking a common butcher-knife from the house, he went into the barn, where he deliberately removed his coat, vest and collar, and had already inflicted the probably fatal wound, when a working man rushed in and wrested the knife from his grasp. He was taken to the house, and a physician called, who sewed up the terrible cut. Later in the day he became so excited from a business interview that before his attendants could prevent him he tore open afresh the wound, rendering medical assistance again necessary. It was thought yesterday that Mr. WILSON would not survive his injuries, although he was still alive up to a late hour last evening.

It has now become clear that there will be an independent Democratic ticket in the field at the coming election in Brooklyn. The Citizen's Association, between whom and the independent Germans a coalition is to take place, will hold a meeting to consider matters to-night in Montague Hall.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

A Dull Session and a Sleepy Audience—Old Incumbents Renominated—The Platform Satisfies Nobody—A Convocation of Thieves and Roughs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21.—After two brief sessions, the Democracy closed their Convention early this evening by putting in the field a State ticket composed entirely of the present incumbents of the various offices to which they are renominated. This is the latest demonstration of the old Democratic doctrine of rotation in office, the whole programme being cut and dried beforehand. The proceedings of the Convention were of course excessively tame and uninteresting. The audience was put to sleep at the outset by TILDEN's speech, and most of them did not wake again till the affair was all over. The resolutions, which it was expected would be a feature of the proceedings, proved to be the dullest part of the whole farce, and, except where they attacked the Republicans or extolled HOFFMAN, failed to elicit any enthusiasm or applause. On all important questions they are either silent or non-committal, and nobody appears to be satisfied with them. The Germans are disgusted with the two-faced treatment of the war question, and the Cuban sympathizers are equally dissatisfied with the sop thrown to them. Col. RYAN, who attended the Convention, says the Democracy have not done so well on this question as the Republicans did at Saratoga. As was expected, the Young Democracy were ignored entirely. They were refused tickets of admission to the Convention except as visitors, and when their application for seats was presented through a third party, the Chairman refused to entertain it, or to appoint a committee to consider their claims. The protest sent in at the afternoon session against the right of the Tammany delegation to represent either Tammany Hall or the Democracy of New-York, was not even noticed. The Young Democracy say they are entirely satisfied with the result, as it leaves them free to support the ticket or not, as they see fit. The great and only distinguishing feature of the Convention, was the swarms of thieves, roughs and rowdies from New-York, that filled the hall and plied their trade in the streets and hotels of the city. There have been more than a dozen cases of pocket-picking during the day, including, among the victims, Mr. LUTES, the Mayor of Rochester. To cap the climax, old Uncle SAM TILDEN, Chairman of the State Committee, had his watch snatched from his pocket as he was leaving the hall on the final adjournment. In this instance, owing to the crowd, the thief failed to make his escape, and is now in the lock-up. The New-York delegations of both factions disavow all responsibility for the presence of the thieves here. The crowd that came up in the special train on the Erie Road contained a large number of thieves and roughs who committed their depredations on saloon-keepers at every stopping place on the route. It is said that on the starting of the train from Jersey City, these fellows scattered themselves through the cars, some having tickets and others not. Where the tickets were obtained is not known, as none were given out except to known and reputable persons. The Tammany leaders deny that they belonged to their party, and utterly repudiate and condemn their conduct on the passage, and after their arrival here. The Young Democracy are equally emphatic in disowning them, and therefore they must constitute a new and third party. Their attendance at a Democratic Convention is sufficient proof that they belong to the Democracy, and for want of a better name they may be called the Thieves' Democracy. Those of them who have not been arrested, are to take a special train home at 11½ o'clock to-night. It would be well for a few detectives to meet them at the Jersey City Depot, and decide the mooted question as to where they came from, and who they belong to. The meeting to ratify the ticket here to-night, is quite large and very boisterous. S.

Detailed Report of the Proceedings—Speeches by S. J. Tilden, Richard O'Gorman and Others—The Young Democracy Snubbed—The Platform and Ticket—A Batch of Renominations.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21.—At 12:20 o'clock P. M. the Democratic State Convention was called to order by Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman of the State Committee, who proceeded to deliver an address of some length. He referred to the European war and the condition of the people engaged in the contest, and drew a contrast between the European systems and our own system of Government. He called attention to the vast standing armies required in Europe, which draw their support from the means of the people. He then proceeded to speak against the centralization of power, which he declared was in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of our Government. He charged the Republican Party with being a party of centralization; that centralization meant imperialism, and that if the centralizing policy of that party prevails, we shall see in our country what we now see on the Continent of Europe, when we may bid a long adieu to all that has made ours the great and glorious country it is. After further criticising the course of the Republican Party, he urged the Convention to press onward with the principles of the Democratic Party, and closed by nominating as temporary Chairman, WM. C. DEWITT of Kings County, which was carried.

ADDRESS OF MR. DE WITT.

Mr. DEWITT was conducted to the chair by Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN and DE WOLF. On taking the chair, he returned his thanks, and then proceeded to address the Convention, referring to the condition of the nation, which called for the exercise of the arts of peace and not of war. He then entered upon a sharp criticism of the Republican Party, denouncing all its acts. When referring to Gov. HOFFMAN as a man who had proved himself fully up to the standard of the people's demands, three cheers were called for and given for JOHN T. HOFFMAN. At the close of the speech there were continuous cheers.

On motion, Messrs. S. S. ELLSWORTH, of Yates, and D. MILLER, Jr., of Seneca, were appointed Secretaries. The rules of order of the House of Assembly were adopted. The list of delegates was then called, and the Chair announced that there were no contesting delegations.

SAMUEL D. MOTT, of Queens County, rose and said that he had handed to him a list of delegates from New-York which contested the seats of those delegates whose names had been read, and asked for a committee to examine the case.

The Chair stated that he could not receive the names of any delegates except those read by the Secretary, which was the Tammany list. [Applause.]

On motion, committees were ordered to be appointed on Resolutions and Permanent Officers.

COMMITTEES.

The Chair named the following as the Committee on Resolutions: First District, Richard O'Gorman, Ira Chamberlain; Second District, Thomas Kinsella, G. B. Crawford; Third District, P. S. Danforth, Jacob L. Freer; Fourth District, S. W. Buell, H. Derby; Fifth District, Isaac McGinnis, Julius Earle; Sixth District, Charles Hulet, E. K. Apgar; Seventh District, Geo. B. Bradley, W. D. Dryer; Eighth District, Joseph Warren, B. H. Hetener. On Permanent Organization—First District, Wm. M. Tweed; Second District, G. B. Crawford; Third District, B. Olney; Fourth District, Simon V. Smith; Fifth District, Delos DeWolf; Sixth District, S. Gordon, Jr.; Seventh District, E. Miles Allen; Eighth District, Jonas K. Button.

The Committee then took a recess till 3½ o'clock, P. M.

The Convention reassembled in Corinthian Hall at 4½ o'clock. Mr. A. B. BANKS moved that the name of the delegate from the Fourth District of Albany be called. The Chair declared the motion lost against calls for the yeas and nays.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. DELOS DE WOLF, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported for Chairman, Wm. T. Odell, of Saratoga; for Vice-Presidents—from the First District, Oswald Ottendorffer and M. Connelly; Second District, Frederick Grote and James F. Pearce; Third District, James S. Fraer and James A. Farrell; Fourth District, Patrick Crowe and Caleb Wells; Fifth District, H. W. Anderson and Frank Seagar; Sixth District, Geo. F. Magee and E. K. Apgar; Seventh District, D. C. Howell and Jas. Snyder; Eighth District, Robert Armstrong and David Williams. Secretaries—Magnus Gross, C. Nelson, John H. Colby, L. Hasbrouck, Jr., Wm. Coburn, D. Willers, S. S. Ellsworth and John W. Wiley. The report was adopted. Messrs. CREAMER, of New-York, and MCCONLEY, of Kings, were appointed a committee to escort Mr. ODELL to the chair. On taking the chair Mr. ODELL briefly addressed the Convention.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WARREN, of Erie, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following, which he read, and moved their adoption:

Resolved, That the present Federal Administration has come short of the expectations of its own friends and of its obligations to the people, and fails to command public confidence. Its inability to devise an intelligent financial policy and the restoration of a sound currency, its failure to relieve the internal revenue system of oppressive and complicated features, its neglect to reform the tariff so as to avoid favoritism to the few at the expense of the many; its enormous gifts to capitalists of the public lands, wasting the common property of the people; its retention in office of unworthy men; its maintenance of taxes to an extent largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on the public debt and the expenses of the Government; its feeble and undefined foreign policy, and the undisguised want of harmony between the Executive and Congress, are proofs of its incapacity to manage our public affairs for the public good, while its efforts to interfere improperly with elections in the States, and to hinder immigrants from other lands from assuming the obligations of citizens, and its use of military force in many instances for the purpose of overawing voters, is an evidence of its willingness to disgrace the rights of the people and to violate the sound principles of free government.

Resolved, That our tariff of duties, like all taxes, should have the one only lawful purpose of obtaining necessary revenue, and that the present system of favoritism, miscalled protection, laying taxes for the special benefit of a few capitalists, is simple robbery of the rest of the people, and that, except in so far as the legitimate expenses of the Government may require, free trade is the true policy of the country.

Resolved, That we demand the simplification of our system of internal revenue, the abolition of useless and inquisitorial taxes, and the reduction of the whole volume of taxation now in excess of the wants of the Government and the exigencies of the public credit.

Resolved, That a well regulated license system has been demonstrated to be in the interest of temperance and good morals, and that prohibition, whether by State or local legislature, is in violation of personal right.

Resolved, That the past history of the Radical Party warrant us in denouncing the recent acts of Congress interfering with State elections, and intimidating foreigners seeking citizenship, as part of a vast scheme of usurpation and tyranny intended to suppress the right of free elections and to perpetuate the corrupt rule at Washington against the will of the people.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the downfall of the Imperial dynasty of France, and trust that on its ruins a republic will be firmly established, and we express the earnest hope that the people of Germany, having, by heroic bravery and brilliant achievements of arms, shown their overwhelming power and ability to resist and repel the assaults of their enemies, will establish, on an enduring basis, their own unity under one nationality, maintaining in Central Europe the cause of civilization and progress.

Resolved, That our sympathies and our hopes are with Ireland, Cuba, and with all subject dependencies everywhere, which seek to be relieved from a domination alien to their soil and hostile to the interests of their people, and that we condemn the action of the Federal Government in withholding from Cuba all moral support, and actively aiding its enemies.

Resolved, That the importation into the United States of bodies of Asiatics, held in bondage by contractors, accustomed to abject obedience and a low rate and scale of personal comfort, is detrimental to the dignity and happiness of the laboring classes and dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the State.

Resolved, That in the case of those American citizens recently convicted of a violation of our Neutrality laws, and now suffering imprisonment therefor, the laws of justice and the important objects of the law having been attained, we believe that at this time an extension of clemency would be consistent with the dignity of our Government and its regard for international obligations.

Resolved, That as many of the issues which have divided good citizens in the past are now settled, we invite all conservative citizens, irrespective of former political differences, to unite with us in securing the ascendency in the Government of the principle on which it was established, and which, while sustained by the majority of the American people, secured peace and prosperity for all.

Resolved, That this Convention approve the canal policy recommended by a Democratic Governor and adopted by a Democratic Legislature, looking to the completion of the canals, making them adequate to the demands of an expanding commerce and eventually subject only to such charges as will operate and keep them in repair; and that the action of the last Legislature in submitting to the people the proposal to fund the canal debt, in view of the importance of the question involved, is also approved.

Resolved, That in JOHN T. HOFFMAN the people of this State have an executive officer who, in purity of life, in personal accomplishments and in elevated statesmanship, is worthy to be the successor of TOMPKINS, CLINTON, MARCY, WRIGHT and SEYMOUR. He has fully redeemed the promises upon which he was elected; he has firmly repressed the excess to special legislation; has repelled the encroachment of class interest upon the public Treasury, and has placed the franchises of municipalities upon the solid basis of chartered rights. His vetoes have protected the Constitution and the Commonwealth from improvident laws and dangerous combinations; he has introduced a valuable reform in the exercise of the pardoning power in making known to the Legislature, and through them, to the people, his reasons for every pardon granted; while tempering justice with mercy, he has not forgotten his duty to the community at large, to enforce with firmness the laws against crime.

When the name of Gov. HOFFMAN was read, there was long and continued applause.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted with great applause.

THE NOMINATION OF HOFFMAN.

Mr. TWEED moved the nomination of a Governor. On the motion of a delegate the nomination was ordered to be made by acclamation. Mr. OTTENDORFFER, after a few remarks, nominated JOHN T. HOFFMAN, which was received with cheers and applause. RICHARD O'GORMAN seconded the nomination with a brief speech.

Mr. O'GORMAN's address was frequently interrupted by cheers and applause. He spoke of the littleness of the Republican Party, the greatness of the State of New-York, and the statesmanship of JOHN T. HOFFMAN. Referring to the great expenses of our Government, he claimed that the people had the right to demand a good Government and not a Government which was a mere spy to the Government of Spain. The people also had a right to demand that their claims against Great Britain should be at once and fully settled. He had no doubt of the success of the Democratic ticket. Indeed, he scarcely believed that any one was seriously running against Mr. HOFFMAN, but he wanted a good victory. He wanted such a victory now as will settle the question as to who is to be the next occupant of the White House. He was happy to know that Mr. HOFFMAN was nominated by an American citizen born in Germany, while the nomination was seconded by himself, an American citizen born in Ireland. This was typical of the patriotism which governed the people of this happy country.

The nomination was then made by acclamation amid repeated cheers. Mr. TWEED was called out, and addressed the Convention. He assured it that the City of New-York would give from 55,000 to 65,000 majority for the ticket nominated here today.

THE OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Mr. BOWMAN, of Monroe County, moved the nomination of ALLEN C. BEACH for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation. He sustained his motion with a brief speech. He said the Democracy of the interior could elect HOFFMAN and BEACH without the aid of New-York City.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Livingston County, seconded the nomination with a glowing speech, and the nomination was then made by acclamation.

A. OAKEY HALL rose, and was greeted with cheers. He then proceeded to address the Convention in support of the nominations already made, and concluded by nominating for Controller ASHER P. NICHOLS, of Erie County. DELOS DE WOLF seconded, and the nomination was made by acclamation. Mr. NELSON, of Rockland County, nominated JOHN D. FAY for Canal Commissioner, long term. Mr. BOWMAN, of Monroe County, seconded the motion and it was carried. J. L. FURSMAN nominated for Canal Commissioner, short term, GEO. W. CHAPMAN, of Saratoga. The nomination was made by acclamation. MAGNUS GROSS nominated for State Prison Inspector SOLOMON SCHEU. This nomination was also made by acclamation.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Mr. TILDEN moved the State Committee, to be reported by the delegates, to consist of two members from each Judicial District, and five members from the State at large; carried. The following were named delegates at large: S. J. TILDEN, J. WARREN, DELOS DE WOLF, GEO. K. MAGEE, and ELMER P. ROSS. District Delegates:

First—Peter B. Sweeny and Charles Garnet.
Second—James W. Nelson and W. J. Fowler.
Third—Wm. Cassidy and Isaac McConiber.
Fourth—Isiaah Blood and Wm. Javerill.
Fifth—G. A. Dayton and James P. Hoskin.
Sixth—W. W. Gordon and Stephen T. Arnot.
Seventh—Charles C. B. Walker and George W. Cuyler.
Eighth—James Jackson and Henry A. Richmond.

The Convention then adjourned.

Protest of the Young Democracy—They Arraign the Tammany Organization—It is a Secret Society, and Does Not Represent the Party—Democracy a By-word and Reproach.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21.—It appears that on Tuesday HENRY L. CLINTON, Chairman of the Young Democracy Delegation from New-York, called on Mr. TILDEN and requested tickets for entrance to the Convention, and was informed that the arrangements for admission were not yet completed. This morning, when tickets were given out, Mr. CLINTON made application again, but was told by Mr. TILDEN he could give him tickets for his friends to enter the room as spectators. Mr. CLINTON told him that unless they could be admitted as contesting delegates he did not want the tickets. Mr. CLINTON then handed the list of delegates to a member from Queens to present, and it was rejected, as already stated in the proceedings. This afternoon the following protest was sent to the officers of the Convention, but no notice whatever was taken of it:

To the President and members of the Democratic State Convention, Rochester, N. Y.:

The undersigned, who have been duly elected as delegates from the various Assembly Districts of the City of New-York, to the Democratic Convention, at Rochester, in pursuance of the call of the State Central Committee, and in the manner designated by the regular and only Democratic General Committee, in the City of New-York, hereby respectfully but earnestly protest against the admission to this Convention of the so-called Tammany Hall delegation instead of the undersigned. The so-called Tammany Hall delegation does not in any sense represent the Democratic Party of the City of New-York; neither does it represent the Tammany Hall Democracy, nor any considerable portion of it. It represents merely an order known as the Tammany Society or Columbian Order—a secret society composed of members, many of them Republican, elected for life and residing in all parts of the United States. In March last, Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee, caused to be published the following call for a meeting of that body:

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall will be held at Tammany Hall on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

(Signed.) WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
WM. HITCHMAN and JOHN HOUGHTAING, Secretaries.

The object of this meeting was to discuss measures then pending before the Legislature, with reference to the City of New-York. A majority of the Committee disapproved of the action of Mr. TWEED in the Senate in reference to these measures. The meeting of the Committee on this occasion was prevented by a resort to Police force, about 800 policemen having for this purpose been stationed in and around Tammany Hall. Ten members of the General Committee were Sachems of the Tammany Society, which Society owned the building known as Tammany Hall, and in this way prevented the Committee from assembling. They issued an order upon this subject, from which the following is an extract:

Whereas, A call for a meeting of the General Committee, to be held at Tammany Hall, this evening, has been issued, having for its ostensible object the consideration of measures of legislation relating to this City; but it has transpired that the movement has for its real object to still further foment the disturbances in the party which they have commenced, and threats of personal violence are made against members of the Committee.

Resolved, That the use of the hall for any meeting be withheld until the further action of the Council, and that a committee of five Sachems be appointed to take such action as will restore union and harmony to the Democracy of the City of New-York, and a consolidated General Committee of their representatives.

The following Committee was appointed for the purpose stated: Sachems E. B. HART, S. B. GARVIN, M. T. BRENNAN, NATHANIEL JARVIS Jr., and JAMES B. NICHOLSON, all of whom were at that time, and still are, office-holders. The pretense that violence would probably ensue if the Committee met, was without the slightest foundation. Upon this point it is sufficient to cite the testimony of Mr. TWEED himself. The General Committee was at that time composed of 339 members. By this resort to violence ten of this Committee, who happened to be Sachems of the Tammany Society, set the Committee at defiance, and ordered new elections in the wards represented by the members who differed from these Sachems in regard to legislative measures affecting the City of New-York, and have in this way, until the present time, continued in the possession of the building known as Tammany Hall.

The Democratic Party of the City of New-York deny the right of the Tammany Society to supervise and control the General Committee. The Democrats elected men to represent them on a General Committee, and not before this secret order. Since this outrage upon the Democracy, a new General Committee has been elected in the City of New-York, representing the Democratic Party generally, including rank and file of the Tammany Hall. The undersigned have been elected as delegates to the State Convention, in the manner designated by this the regular and only Democratic Committee in the City of New-York. Unless, therefore, the principle is to be established that the people have no right to be represented in the State Convention, it is clear and unquestionable that the Democrats of the City of New-York have a right to be represented in this Convention by the undersigned, to the exclusion of members and representatives of a self-constituted oligarchy, having no other constituency than a secret society in the election of whose members and officers the Democracy have no choice. Those who thus denied to the Democrats the right to be heard through their General Committee, in the building known as Tammany Hall, subsequently secured the passage of various bills in the Legislature, which have deprived the people of the City of New-York of the very few municipal rights reserved to them by Republican legislation. The course pursued by these men for years has brought disgrace and humiliation upon the Democratic Party, and made the very name "Democracy" a byword and reproach throughout the entire Union. If the constituents represented by the undersigned can have no hearing in a Democratic State Convention, they will be heard at the polls, and will there exhibit such strength and power that future Democratic Conventions will welcome them with open arms to their rightful representation.

Signed by HENRY L. CLINTON, Chairman, and all the delegates.

Gov. Hoffman Serenaded at Albany—He Makes a Speech.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—The Jacksonian Guards, under Capt. JAMES MCFAILANE, serenaded Gov. HOFFMAN this evening. The nominations were received with enthusiasm seldom witnessed here. In response to repeated calls the Governor said:

Thanks, my friends, sincere thanks, for this prompt and hearty ratification by you of the action of the Rochester Convention today. [Applause.] I learn that its proceedings were marked by the greatest enthusiasm and the most perfect unity. No warring factions, no clashing interests, no personal aspirations, no individual jealousies marred the harmony of its deliberations. It came from the people, represented the people, and has spoken for the people, and in the people's name. No administration controlled it. Its delegates have not been influenced by the promise of office or purchased with a price. They were the independent representatives of their independent constituents, and they will return to their homes disturbed by no heart-burnings or jealousies, satisfied with their work and confident of the approval of the people. Such a condition of things especially when contrasted with the proceedings and results of the recent Convention at Saratoga, to which I need not further allude, indicates for you and for the ticket this day nominated a brilliant and glorious victory. Never has our party in this State presented a more solid front; never has it shown a greater determination to achieve success; never were its prospects brighter. There will be no want of energy or activity because the result is deemed certain. All over the State the desire and ambition is by earnest work and thorough organization to make our triumph more complete and overwhelming. Every Democrat I have seen seems to feel it his special duty to labor to secure the greatest results, and his special pleasure to anticipate and realize the magnitude of the majority which he will help to swell. Perfect your organizations; be earnest and active; remember your victory of last May. The triumph you gained then is to be won again, and the thousands of your majority are to be counted where the thermometer has been ranging during the Summer—among the nineties. Again I thank you for this demonstration. This is not the proper time to discuss the issues of the campaign, and you will excuse me, I am sure, from making a long speech. I bid you good night. [Cheers.]

On concluding his speech, Gov. HOFFMAN introduced Controller NICHOLS, who was present, and who in response to the cheering salutations of the crowd, made an eloquent and impressive speech. Speeches were also made by Judge ALLEN and Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN, of Utica. There were bonfires, torch-lights and great enthusiasm. One hundred guns were fired as soon as the nominations were received here.

Ratification of the Action of the Convention.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—One hundred guns are being fired here in honor of the nomination of Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, for Governor, and his associates on the State ticket.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Democrats here are celebrating the renomination of Gov. HOFFMAN by firing 100 guns. The entire proceedings of the State Convention are enthusiastically indorsed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Democrats in this city fired a salute to-night over the nomination of Gov. HOFFMAN.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Sept. 21.—One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the Democratic nomination at the Rochester Convention.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—One hundred guns were fired here over the renomination of Gov. HOFFMAN.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Democracy of this city fired 100 guns, this evening, in honor of the renomination of Gov. HOFFMAN.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—The nominations at the Rochester Convention were ratified in this city to-night by the Jackson Corps, Capt. JAMES MACFARLANE, a political military organization.

THE ITALIANS IN ROME.

Easy Occupation of the Papal City by the Italian Troops.

Resistance Forbidden by the Pope.

Joyful Reception of the Italians by the Roman People—Enthusiastic Demonstrations in Florence Over the Event—Reception of the News in this City.

FLORENCE, Sept. 21.—The City of Rome has been occupied by the Italian troops. No blood was shed, which is altogether due to Papal tenderness. The Pope forbade any resistance. The Romans received the Italians with the greatest enthusiasm.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Dispatches from Florence announce that the city is covered with flags in honor of the expected news of the occupation of Rome by the Italians. The population is nearly crazed with delight. The Papal organ in this city says the following will be the Cabinet of Italy, under the new régime, according to reports circulating at Rome: MAZZINI, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; CARROLA, Minister of the Interior; CEMUSCHI, Minister of Finance; FABRIZI, Minister of War; PORTA, Minister of Public Works; FERRARI, Minister of Education; MANCINI, Minister of Grace and Justice; MUSSI, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; GARIBALDI, Minister of the Marine.

VILLA ALBANI, Sept. 21.—The Italian troops entered Rome through the Porta Pia, firing on the mercenaries as they advanced. At last the Pope ordered the white flag to be hoisted, and hostilities ceased. The national forces then quietly occupied the city.

Reception of the News in this City—Views of the Catholics Regarding the Occupation.

The news of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops created the greatest excitement among the Catholic population of this City, yesterday. The majority of the members of the Catholic persuasion had all along cherished the idea that some providential interposition would occur to preserve to the successors of Peter the sovereignty of the Eternal City, and great, therefore, was the surprise and mortification experienced when the fact became certain that the troops of VICTOR EMMANUEL were actually in possession of the Rome of the CÆSARS and the Popes. However, even in the midst of their dejection, they did not fail to recall the exile of PIUS VII. and his restoration to the power of which he had been deprived, and hesitated not to proclaim their belief that God in His own good time would accord a similar triumph to PIUS IX. The more intelligent, however, of the Catholic community looked upon the destruction of the temporal power as a positive blessing, even though a disguised one. A prominent Catholic layman whom a reporter of the TIMES interviewed last evening said that he regarded the destruction of the temporal power as calculated to serve rather than injure the cause of Catholicism, and claimed that the Pope as the head of the Christian world would be much more powerful than in his capacity of Sovereign of Rome. This view, however, was confined to the minority. The majority evidently regarded the invasion of the Papal territory as amounting to sacrilege, which would sooner or later bring down the vengeance of indignant Heaven upon its perpetrators.

American Institute Fair.

The attendance at the Fair is increasing, daily and nightly, and the attractions seem to be growing more and more numerous. Among these is an automatic incubator, lately put on exhibition, and now in full operation, which may be seen at any hour of the day or evening, at its work of hatching eggs. A coop full of young chickens already bears testimony to its success as an artificial mother.

One of the most attractive features of the exhibition is the large display of fruits, plants and flowers, rare and excellent in every respect, and never surpassed by any exhibition in this City that was not especially devoted to horticultural or floricultural specimens.

The machinery department is not yet fully complete, but will, doubtless, be so before this week has closed. The machinery now in operation is being run by an engine from the Allen Works, of Harlem, rated at 150-horse, which furnishes power enough and to spare. This engine is of strong and compact build, and appears to have every requisite demanded in a first-class motor. All the machinery now being operated is run on Downer's lubricating oil, which is supplied gratis by the Downer Company. There are several new and improved machines for scroll and plain sawing, which attract the attention of all who have a mechanical turn of mind. Taken as a whole, this department is one of the most interesting in the whole exhibition.

The various modes in which electricity is applied form no uninteresting feature of the Fair. Not only is it put to use for telegraphic purposes, but it is also made to do duty in locking and unlocking bank safes, and in other ways no less important.

A pile-driver, operated by the exploding of a small cartridge of gunpowder, is also on exhibition and attracts much attention. The number of force-pumps at work is greater than that of last year. Of these, and of a thousand other useful inventions, the TIMES will hereafter make note.

The Shooting of Thomas Donohue—Condition of the Wounded Man.

Last evening the surgeons in attendance on THOS. DONOHUE, who was shot by JOHN SCANNELL, held a consultation, and decided that if no more unfavorable symptoms appear for the next five days, the patient will stand a fair chance of recovery. The ball has not yet been extracted, nor do the surgeons dare to probe the wound to discover its exact location.

The detectives engaged in the search for SCANNELL have as yet discovered no trace of his whereabouts. It is not believed that he is in the City. No tidings have been received by Superintendent JOURDAN from the detectives whom he dispatched to co-operate in search of the would-be assassin.

The Erie Troubles—Argument of the Motion to Transfer Concluded.

The argument of the motion in the case of the Erie Railway Company and others, against Messrs. HEATH, RAPHAEL and others, to have the action transferred to the United States Circuit Court of this district, from the Supreme Court of the first judicial district, was concluded yesterday. Mr. C. A. SEWARD in behalf of the Company, in answer to the argument of Mr. CHOATE, as already reported in the TIMES, stated the principles of law on which they insisted that the action could not be transferred to the Federal Court under either the act of Congress of 1789, or that of 1866. Mr. CHOATE replied briefly, and Justice INGRAHAM took the papers. The decision was reserved.

Nevada Republican Convention—Congressional Nominations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The Nevada Republican State Convention will meet at Elko to-morrow morning. A full delegation is present. Mr. TRITLE, of Story County, will probably be nominated for Governor on the first ballot. Mr. SUINGERLAND stands the best chance for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—EDWARD AVERY, of Braintree, has been nominated for Congress by the Labor Reform Party in the Second Massachusetts District.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The Democratic conferees of the Eleventh District today nominated JOHN B. STORMS of Monroe County, for Congress, on the 106th ballot.

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 21.—BENJAMIN TURNER, colored, of this city, was today nominated by the Radical Convention for Congress, from the First District. REYNOLDS, of Wilcox; BUCK, of Mobile, and COON, of Dallas, were candidates for the nomination. The negroes are jubilant over their victory. Some of the white Radicals are talking about holding another Convention.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CHINA.

The steam-ship *China*, from Liverpool Sept. 9, and Queenstown Sept. 10, reached this port yesterday. Her news is later by two days than that at hand by the *City of Brussels*, and by one day than that gotten by the *Ville de Paris*.

THE VICTORY AT SEDAN.

King William's Personal Dispatch to Queen Augusta in Relation to the Struggle and the Triumph.

We are indebted to the Manchester *Guardian* for the following full telegram of the dispatch sent by the King of Prussia to Queen Augusta:

VENDRESSE, SOUTH OF SEDAN, Sept. 3.

To Queen Augusta, in Berlin:

You will have learned through my three telegrams the whole extent of the great historical event which has just taken place. It is like a dream, even when one has seen it unroll itself hour by hour; but, when I consider that after one great successful war, I could not expect anything more glorious during my reign, and that I now see this act follow, destined to be famous in the history of the world, I bow before God, who alone has chosen my army and allies to carry it into execution, and has chosen us as the instruments of His will. It is only in this sense that I can conceive this work, and in all humility praise God's guidance and grace. I will now give you a picture of the battle and its results in a compressed form. On the evening of the 31st and the morning of the 1st the army had reached its appointed positions round Sedan. The Bavarians held the left wing, near Bazeilles, on the Meuse; next them the Saxons, toward Moncelle and Daigny; the Guards still marching toward Givonne, the Fifth and Eleventh Corps toward St. Menges and Fleigneux. As the Meuse here makes a sharp bend, no corps had been posted from St. Menges to Donchery, but at the latter place there were Wurtemburgers, who covered the rear against sallies from Mézières. Count STOLBERG's cavalry division was in the plain of Donchery as right wing; the rest of the Bavarians were in the front toward Sedan. Notwithstanding a thick fog, the battle began at Bazeilles early in the morning, and a sharp action developed itself by degrees, in which it was necessary to take house by house. It lasted nearly all day, and SCHOLER's Erfurt division (reserved Fourth Corps) was obliged to assist. It was at 8 o'clock, when I reached the front before Sedan, that the great battle commenced. A hot artillery action now began at all points. It lasted for hours, and during it we gradually gained ground. As the above-named villages were taken, very deep and wooded ravines made the advance of the infantry more difficult and favored the defense. The villages of Selg and Floing were taken, and the fiery circle drew gradually closer round Sedan. It was a grand sight from our position on a commanding height behind the above-mentioned battery, when we looked to the front beyond St. Torcy. The violent resistance of the enemy began to slacken by degrees, which we could see by the broken battalions that were hurriedly retreating from the woods and villages. The cavalry endeavored to attack several battalions of our Fifth Corps, and the latter behaved admirably. The cavalry galloped through the interval between the battalions, and then returned the same way. This was repeated three times, so that the ground was covered with corpses and horses, all of which we could see very well from our position. I have not been able to learn the number of this brave regiment, as the retreat of the enemy was in many places a flight. The infantry, cavalry and artillery rushed in a crowd into the town and its immediate environs, but no sign was given that the enemy contemplated extricating himself from his desperate situation by capitulation. No other course was left than to bombard the town with the heavy battery. In twenty minutes the town was burning in several places, which, with the numerous burning villages over the whole field, produced a terrible impression. I accordingly ordered the firing to cease, and sent Lieut.-Col. VON BROUSSART, of the General Staff, with a flag of truce, to demand the capitulation of the army and the fortress. He was met by a Bavarian officer, who reported to me that a French *parlementaire* had announced himself at the gate. Col. VON BROUSSART was admitted, and on his asking for the Commander-in-Chief, he was unexpectedly introduced into the presence of the Emperor, who wished to give him a letter for myself. When the Emperor asked what his message was, and received the answer "to demand the surrender of the army and fortress," he replied that on this subject he must apply to Gen. DE WIMPFFEN, who had undertaken the command in the place of the wounded Gen. MCMAHON, and that he would now send his Adjutant-General, REILLE, with the letter to myself.

It was 7 o'clock when REILLE and BROUSSART came to me, the latter a little in advance; and it was first through him that I learned with certainty the presence of the Emperor. You may imagine the impression which this made upon all of us, but particularly on myself. REILLE sprang from his horse and gave me the letter of the Emperor, adding that he had no other orders. Before I opened the letter I said to him, "But I demand, as the first condition, that the army lay down its arms." The letter begins thus: "N'ayant pas pu mourir à la tête de mes troupes, je dépose mon épée à votre Majesté," leaving all the rest to me. My answer was that I deplored the manner of our meeting and begged that a plenipotentiary might be sent with whom we might conclude the capitulation. After I had given the letter to Gen. REILLE I spoke a few words with him as an old acquaintance, and so this act ended. I gave MOLTKE powers to negotiate, and directed BISMARCK to remain behind in case political questions should arise. I then rode to my carriage and drove here, greeted everywhere along the road with the loud hurrahs of the trains that were marching up and singing the National Hymn. It was deeply touching. Candles were lighted everywhere, so that we were driven through an improvised illumination. I arrived here at 11 o'clock, and drank with those about me to the prosperity of an army which had accomplished such feats. As on the morning of the 2d I had received no news from MOLTKE respecting negotiations for the capitulation which were to take place in Donchery, I drove to the battle-field, according to agreement, at 8 o'clock, and met MOLTKE, who was coming to obtain my consent to the proposed capitulation. He told me at the same time that the Emperor had left Sedan at 5 o'clock in the morning, and had come to Donchery, as he wished to speak with me. There was a chateau and park in the neighborhood, and I chose that place for our meeting. At 10 o'clock I reached the height before Sedan. MOLTKE and BISMARCK appeared at 12 o'clock, with the capitulation duly signed. At 1 o'clock I started again with FRITZ, (the Crown Prince,) and escorted by the cavalry and the Staff, I alighted before the chateau where the Emperor came to meet me. The visit lasted a quarter of an hour. We were both much moved at seeing each other again under such circumstances. What my feelings were—I had seen NAPOLEON only three years before at the summit of his power—is more than I can describe. After this meeting, from 2½ to 7½ o'clock, I rode past the whole army before Sedan. The reception given me by the troops, the meeting with the Guards, now decimated—all these are things which I cannot describe today. I was much touched by so many proofs of love and devotion. Now, farewell. A heart deeply moved at the conclusion of such a letter.

WILHELM.

BELEAGUERED STRASBOURG.

Additional Extracts from Berthold Auerbach's Diary.

The following are extracts from a diary of the siege of Strasbourg, kept by BERTHOLD AUERBACH, a portion of which has been already printed in the TIMES:

BEFORE STRASBOURG, Aug. 28.

Another Sunday and no peal of bells. I went to church. Few men, but many women, were present. They all wore a costume exactly similar to that of the Baden Oberland; their head-dress a broad cap of black network, here called *buschen*. Women's head-dress always disappears the last in any change of the people's costume. I sat aloft, beside the organ. Below me were seated a row of soldiers, mostly Landwehr, with hymn-books in their hands. At the first note of the organ a peasant close by me began to weep bitterly. I wished to look over his hymn-book; he handed it to me, motioning that I should keep it alone. He pressed his lips together, weeping incessantly, and drying his tears with an old red spotted handkerchief. How long have we been absorbed in the contemplation of individual existences? Now everything moves before one's eyes in masses, even misery. But such a strong man weeping solitary! * * * Soon after the opening prayer of the minister, who, in full-toned accents, prayed for peace, a soldier stepped into the aisle, between the women's seats, and beckoned to the soldiers. They rose up, and bowing down their helmets, uttered a silent prayer; then they quitted the church.

As the preacher, in the introductory portion of his sermon, spoke of the miseries of the past week, the women broke out into sobbing and crying, so that scarcely a word could be heard, while without, the dull report of the cannonade was audible. The war cumbers itself neither with the storms of heaven nor the Sundays of the calendar. It preaches hard while the cannon thunders, and what does it utter to compose one's spirits amid such measureless affliction? Two Powers contend in history, humanity and rude brute force; this last is only organized in war. We all, who, one here, the other there, strive for the predominance of mind, (geist,) stand powerless, and what is worse, despairing of the power of mind. Must rude force forever decide? The French Government has even stamped the hymn-books; all have printed upon the back of the title-page, in red letters, "Confession d' Augsbourg," and the inscription, "Directoire du Consistoire-Général." The hymn-book and Lutheran Bible still continue two fountains of Germanism unchokable by any statecraft.

I do not think that I shall stay here long, in order to see the destruction of Strasbourg. Let me, therefore, here speak out a few remarks and wishes. Beyond all anticipation, peculiar difficulties inherent to this war have been obviated in a manner no one could have expected. Alsace must again become German, our stolen possession be again brought home, and the frontier so arranged that we need no longer live in continued fear of war. How that may be ordered let diplomatists settle. But we must learn to rightly understand the people of Alsace. It is no fault of theirs—the blame is ours that for nearly 200 years they have been estranged from us. They have a right to expect that their peculiarities shall be handled not only justly, but also kindly, and with special circumspection. The reproach that they threw themselves away to strangers does not smite them in the way it is intended. Torn away for centuries from the Fatherland, the opposition to the foreigner gradually weakened at a time when the Fatherland was itself so inwardly distracted and divided. All foreign dominion works corruptingly. First, sharp antagonism grows faint, resistance becomes less unyielding, some natures come to regard apostacy as emancipation. Men persuade themselves that singularity denotes ill-breeding, and search out the excellencies of the foreigner. The residuum of self-respect which remains, the final sanctuary of individualism seek sophistically to pervert itself, to transform what would otherwise be an intolerable yoke into a matter of free, spontaneous choice. The Alsatians said themselves the French are probably the best, inasmuch as they are the most powerful, and, moreover, they have ever been the most distinguished up to the present day. The Alsatians, who only speak German in its dialect, appeared to themselves more important when they expressed themselves in French. And in the Fatherland was it not also the same? Is it, for instance, probable that an English or French woman would allow herself to boast, "I read nothing in my mother tongue only here and there," as was so frequently the case with us in Germany.

I have learnt to know the Alsatians by a long residence in Strasbourg and Saverne, and again in these days, in the midst of that excitement which brings out the traits of character. There is—what is an important consideration—still a strong German imprint, as yet unweakened. Politically, they have turned Franceward, not only owing to its former renown, but, at the present time, through the conviction of full equality of all posts of honor being thrown open alike to all. This the new NAPOLEON has not meddled with; nevertheless, they have been fully aware of and despise his vile administration. This must be borne in mind in a reuniting with Germany. In their long estrangement from their own natural bias the Alsatians have done injury to their souls. In various ways has been generated what men, in a two-fold sense, denote as double-tonguedness. Their nature, installed between two hostile yet incorporate forces—German and French, of which the latter had the upper hand—must have experienced injury and inward unsettlement. * * * The reuniting with Germany is not merely a political, but, in a certain sense, a moral rehabilitation.

How hostile has been the policy toward Germany let one instance declare. In school, teachers were allowed to speak no word of German to the children under penalty of imprisonment, and the children were forbidden to converse in the streets in German. Corporal punishments are forbidden! What does now the teacher in the village? He becomes inventive. A child who speaks a word of German in the school must carry about a board attached to a cord wherever he goes or stands, until he finds another child speaking German in the street, to whom it is transferred. What I am relating is a well-known fact in this village, and took place until our entrance.

I did not turn out last night to witness the bombardment, as I hear it is not carried on during the night purely from strategetic considerations, but also because it creates greater alarm, and might aid in constraining a surrender. The art of war avails itself even of psychology whenever it can be made serviceable. In the heavens a great red glow again extended far and wide.

Aug. 30.—The last night was an arduous one. We knew they were hard at work on the third parallel; 4,000 men were employed digging in the trenches as soon as darkness set in; at midnight they were relieved by 4,000 others. We were prepared for heavy losses, and everything put in order for the reception of the wounded. The most perilous work of the siege was to be accomplished—an earth wall required throwing up without there being any protection beyond that of the fascines, and the trenchers had to lay their weapons beside them, our cannon giving them no covering. I am told that the usage of the besieged in such case is to fire briskly and to make sallies, but now we learn that the besieged neither fired nor made a sally, and our most difficult and efficacious labor is happily completed. We may be said to have arrived at the fifth act of the drama, which is usually wont to be very bloody, if only correctly played out. When the glacis is crowned and the erection of the breaching batteries is completed, then will the fortress have to surrender, and that may in all probability occur in the course of a few days.

LIBERATED FRANCE.

Victor Hugo on the Great Change.

The first number of the Paris *Rappel*, on its reappearance after three weeks of suspense, prints, under the heading "La Débâcle," a fragment of rhetorical and prophetical denunciation against the Empire at once so characteristic of its author and so admirable in its fiery volubility and indignant imagery that at the present moment our readers may, perhaps, thank us for its reproduction:

"There will be an awakening! Thanks to the suppression of the right of public meeting, thanks to the suppression of the Press, thanks to the suppression of free speech, of liberty, and of truth—suppressions of which the result has been to permit anything and everything to M. BONAPARTE, but which have had also the effect of stamping with nullity all his acts, without exception—thanks, we say, to this stifling of all remonstrance and all exposure, no thing, no man, no fact, wears its true likeness, nor bears its true name. M. BONAPARTE's crime is not crime, it is called necessity; M. BONAPARTE's highway robbery is not highway robbery, it is called defense of order; M. BONAPARTE's thefts are not thefts, they are called measures of State; M. BONAPARTE's murders are not murders, they are called public safety; M. BONAPARTE's accomplices are not malefactors, they are called magistrates, senators, and councilors of State; M. BONAPARTE's adversaries are not soldiers of law and justice, they are called agrarian butchers, demagogues, and spoliators. In the eyes of France, in the eyes of Europe, the 2d of December is still masked. What I write is nothing else than a hand put forth from the darkness to pluck off its mask.

Come, we are going to expose the triumph of order; we are going to depict this vigorous, settled, stable Government, which has on its side a mob of paltry fellows with more ambition than shoes, handsome dandies and hideous beggars; supported at the Bourse by FOULD, the Jew, and in the Church by MONTALEMBERT, the Catholic; esteemed by women who aspire to the prefecture; supported by a coalition of prostitutions; giving galas; making cardinals; wearing white ties, gloved in lemon-color, like MORNY; blacked as bright as MAUPAS; new brushed like PERSIGNY—rich, elegant, smart, gilded, brushed, gay, born in a swamp of blood.

Yes, there will be an awakening! Yes, there will be an arising from that torpor which, for such a people, is disgrace; and when France is awakened, when she opens her eyes, when she distinguishes, when she sees what she has before her and beside her, she will recoil, that France, with a shudder of affright from the misbegotten monster who has dared to espouse her in the dark and whose bed she has shared. Then the last hour will strike.

The skeptic smiles and insists, saying, 'Have no hope. This Government, according to you, is the disgrace of France. Granted; this disgrace has friends at the Bourse. Have no hope. You are poets and dreamers if you have hope. Only look—public meeting, Press, intelligence, free speech, thought, all that was liberty, has vanished. Yesterday it all moved, stirred, lived; today it is petrified. Well, folks are content; they put up with the petrifaction, they make the best of it, they get a profit out of it, they live on the top of it, just as usual. Society goes on, and plenty of honest people like it. Why do you want this situation to change? Why do you want this situation to end? Don't deceive yourself; this is solid, this is stable, this is the present and the future.'

We are in Russia. The Neva is frozen. Iron houses are building, heavy carriages rolling on its back. It is no longer water, it is rock. Passengers come and go on that marble which was a river. A town springs up; streets are planned, shops opened. They sell, buy, drink, eat, sleep; they light fires on that water. They can venture anything and everything. Have no fear; do whatever you please—laugh, dance, the firm ground is not so solid. Truly it rings beneath the foot like granite. Hurrah for Winter! hurrah for the ice! here we have them set in for all eternity. And look at the sky—is it day? is it night? A wan and sickly light trails along the snow; it looks as though the sun were dying.

No, thou shalt not die, Liberty! One of those days, at the moment when it is least dreamt of, at the very hour when thou shalt have been most profoundly forgotten, thou shalt arise, O splendor. On a sudden we shall see that day-star, thy face, rise from the ground and flame at the horizon. Upon all that snow, upon all that ice, upon that hard white plain, upon that water turned to stone, upon all that monstrous Winter, thou shalt launch thy golden arrow, thy burning and shining radiance—heat, life, life! And, then, listen. Hear ye that sullen noise; hear ye that deep and formidable cracking groan? It is the breaking up; it is the Neva crumbling; it is the river resuming its course; it is the living water, joyous and terrible as it heaves and breaks the dead and hideous ice. It was granite, you said; see, it melts like glass. It is the breaking up; I tell you it is truth coming back; it is progress beginning again; it is humanity putting itself once more on the march, and sweeping up, tearing down, hurrying, bustling, mingling, and drowning in its waves, like the wretched, paltry furniture of a hovel, not only the brand-new Empire of LOUIS BONAPARTE, but all the constructions and all the works of the old everlasting despotism. See it all go by! It is vanishing forever. You will never set eye on it again. That book, half sunk, is the old code of iniquity; that woodwork going under, the throne; that other disappearing, the scaffold!

And for this prodigious foundering—this supreme victory of life over death—what was needed? 'One glance of thine, O Sun; one ray of thine, O Liberty!'"

America Summoned Among the European Powers.

Le Soir remarks: "If England renounces all interference in Continental affairs; if the Prussian sword is to be the terror of Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Austria, Italy and Spain, BISMARCK may decide the fate of Constantinople at his leisure, and seat a little HOHENZOLLERN upon the throne of the Sultans. What does Russia think of this? Is she waiting until she be left *tête-à-tête* with Prussia to draw her sword? Were it not a hundred times preferable to rally the struggling caprices of Europe, and oppose Teutonic brutality with a *fasces* of nations? The Russian Government will not say that their principles forbid them to afford a Republican state support. Russia has made important progress under her present reign. Has she a more trusty ally than the American Republic? Then America is perforce, of necessity, for us. Not only because we have shaken off the yoke of the Empire; but, above all, because the great Confederation of the West is now ripe for interference in our affairs, and for mixing with the current of European civilization.

The Monroe doctrine has served its purpose, but it is now beneath the level of actual circumstances. It is no longer necessary to repudiate all foreign interference, and to isolate the young and powerful Republic in the ocean with a wall of China. The citizens of free America are the most manly people of today, the most active, and the richest. Considered as agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and navigators, they are at least our equals. They form a population equal in number to the largest European States, Russia excepted. Their interests and ours become daily more united. None would be so foolish as to close upon them the door of European congress, from which they are only self-excluded. Let their absence cease. Let them claim their right. Never will a more favorable or honorable occasion present itself. Whoever brings peace in one hand, and strength to enforce it in the other, will be welcome in Europe!"

FRANCE'S SOLDIERS.

A Defense of Gen. de Failly—Negligence Common in the French Army—Troops Stopped to Give a Ball.

One of the correspondents of the *Times* writes from Vendresse on the 4th of September:

"I do not know why Gen. DE FAILLY should be specially blamed for the negligence of which one of his divisional Generals was really guilty. Gen. BUYOT DE L'ESPER commanded at Beaumont, and it was he who omitted to place outposts and to send out scouts, so confident was he that the Prussians were nowhere near him. The French have been twice surprised during the past week—at Beaumont, by the army of the Crown Prince of Saxony; at Sedan, when they knew that they would have the army of the Crown Prince of Saxony to deal with on one side, by the sudden appearance of the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia on the other. When the Prussians, passing through a wood, fell upon the division of Gen. BUYOT DE L'ESPER, attacking it with artillery from the heights behind the wood, with infantry from the wood itself, an inspection of arms was going on in the French camp. Another version of the same story is that soup was being served out, another that the soldiers were having their coffee. But if the French troops had been taking any sort of meal on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 30, I should probably have seen some traces of it when I visited the ground early the next morning. The serving-out of soup or coffee is a more effective detail—fancy a man being killed in the very act of sustaining life; but what was really going on in the French camp when the Bavarians broke in upon it was an inspection of arms. The only French corps engaged on Tuesday, the 30th, throughout the day was that of DE FAILLY; but, as the bulk of MCMAHON's army heard the firing from Douzy, it seems improbable that no supports were sent to the scene of action; and I fancy it was a division, or rather two divisions, sent in support of DE FAILLY which the First Bavarian Army Corps attacked and drove before it at about 6, and from 6 to 8 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 30. It is of no use blaming Gen. DE FAILLY in particular. He is only one of many. The proceedings of MCMAHON himself, and of all the principal commanders under him, had for some time before the great disaster been marked by simple fatuity. Destined to be destroyed, they certainly went mad beforehand. On leaving the camp of Chalons to effect the much-talked-of junction with Marshal BAZAINE, who, by some means or other, was certainly informed of the plan conceived for his liberation, it does not seem to have occurred to MCMAHON that the Prussians would follow him. Not one only, but a dozen French officers, speaking on this subject, have said to me, 'How were we to know? We thought the King and the Crown Prince were marching on Paris.' So they were. The King's headquarters moved on Saturday, the 27th of August, from Bar le Duc to Révigny, which was still in the direction of Chalons. But on Sunday they moved northward to Clermont; MCMAHON was being followed without having the least suspicion of the fact. On Monday they were at Grand Pré, on Tuesday at Buzancy, taking possession of camps in the neighborhood which the French had just quitted, and on Tuesday, early in the afternoon, the Bavarians of the army, commanded by the Crown Prince of Saxony, were at the back of the wood which skirts the road running from the Buzancy la Bésace road to Beaumont. Prussian and Saxon troops were on the right of the town, ready to turn the right—soon, on the attack being made, to become the left—of DE FAILLY's corps; and all the armies which ultimately crushed the French at Sedan were prepared to crush them at this moment, and already held them in their grasp. The French, however, still neglected to take the most ordinary precautions, and if DE FAILLY and his Generals were negligent at Beaumont, DUCROC and others were almost criminal at Douzy, where, instead of hurrying on to Garignan, whence they were to have marched to Montmédy, and ultimately from Montmédy to Metz, they actually stopped to give a ball.

'What could possibly make you give a ball at such a moment as that?' I said to a Colonel of Gen. DUCROC's corps, who had excited my astonishment by telling me what is now a notorious fact. 'We gave a ball,' he answered, 'because a number of young ladies had come to see us from Sedan.' To such reasoning as that there is, of course, no reply."

THE FALLEN DYNASTY.

How the Empress Escaped.

A correspondent of the *Telegraph*, who signs himself "Voyageur," and dates from the Carlton Club, says:

"So far as I have been able to see, the accounts of the Empress' escape from the revolutionized capital on Sunday, which have been published in this country, are imperfect and inaccurate. I have just returned from Paris, where I had special opportunities for observing the stirring events of Sunday, Sept. 4, and I give you what I know to be the true story of Her Majesty's escape. The deposition of the Napolean dynasty was voted in the Corps Legislatif about 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. At 2 o'clock M. PIETRI—then Prefect of Police—rushed breathlessly into the Empress' apartments at the Tuileries with the startling announcement and warning: 'The *déchéance* has been declared. I have not a moment to lose. Save your life, Madame, as I am now hastening to save my own!' Then he disappeared—and with good reason, too, for the Revolutionary Government would give something to be able to lay hands upon him now. The Empress found herself alone with her old and trusty secretary and friend, Mme. LE BRETON, and with M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, who both earnestly urged her to fly at once. But her high spirit made this a most unpalatable counsel. It was a cowardice—*une lacheté*—to desert the Palace. She would rather be treated as was MARIE ANTOINETTE by the mob than seek safety in an unworthy flight. For a time all persuasion was useless; but at length Her Majesty's mood calmed somewhat, and she saw the utter uselessness of remaining. Attended only by the two companions we have named, the Empress fled through the long gallery of the Louvre; but suddenly her course was stopped short by a locked door. The little party could distinctly hear the shouts of the crowds who were invading the private gardens of the Tuileries. M. DE LESSEPS, to gain time, proposed that he should go out on the terrace and get the soldiers on guard to hold back the people for a few minutes, while, in addition, he would delay the crowds by addressing them. The resort to this expedient was not necessary. Mme. LE BRETON found the key, opened the door that had obstructed their progress, and gave egress to Her Majesty, who, accompanied only by her tried friend, issued into the street at the bottom of the Louvre. There they hurriedly entered a common *fiacre*, not without a risk of detection on the spot; for a diminutive *gamin de Paris* not more than twelve years old, shouted 'Voila l'Imperatrice!' Luckily, no one about heard or heeded him, and the cab got away safely with the two ladies. They drove to M. DE LESSEP's house in the Boulevard de Malesherbes, where the Empress sat until she was joined by M. DE METTERNICH, who did what he could to facilitate her departure to a place of safety. Later in the evening, the Empress, still accompanied by Mme. LE BRETON, drove to the Gare du Nord, escaped all detection—thanks to the thick veil which she wore—and at 7 o'clock rolled safe and unsuspected away toward the Belgian frontier."

The Correspondence of the Imperial Family.

M. GAMBETTA has made an announcement which will excite a good deal of curiosity, and, in some quarters uneasiness. It is in these terms:

"The voluminous correspondence of the Imperial family with numerous contemporary personages has been seized on the frontier, through the vigilance of the Prefect of Police. This correspondence belongs to history. The Minister of the Interior consequently appoints, as a commission, with directions to collect, classify and prepare for publication the said documents: M. DE KERATRY, Prefect of Police; A. LAVERTUJON, Vice-President; ESTANCELIN, Ex-Deputy; [illegible] Ex-Deputy COCHARD [illegible] Vigie of Dieppe, gives the particulars of the seizure. On Sunday morning a rumor ran through the town that the Princess MATHILDE had arrived with trunks containing, some said 40,000,000, others 60,000,000 of francs. The truth was, that by the morning train two persons, one wearing a decoration, had arrived with two trunks, bearing the seal of the then Minister of the Interior, M. CHEVREAU, and addressed to the French Ambassador in London. The crowd, soon informed of this, collected before the London Hotel and demanded that the trunks should be inspected. The Police came up and asked the travelers what the trunks contained. They replied that they were full of diplomatic documents of the highest importance, which were to be sent to England lest they should fall into the hands of the Prussians. The Police Commissary, as a further security, placed his seal on them, and intrusted them to the Gardes Mobiles. The crowd continued for some time before the hotel. A telegram was sent to M. CHEVREAU to ask what was to be done. His answer was that the trunks should be allowed to proceed to England. The crowd, however, opposed their removal, and invested the hotel, as it were, the whole evening, while other persons impatiently waited before the telegraph office. At length a dispatch arrived announcing the proclamation of the Republic, and this was loudly cheered. M. GAMBETTA was then telegraphed to, and he directed that the trunks should be sent back to Paris. This was done the next day, though the inhabitants would fain have first ascertained the contents. M. GAMBETTA informed M. MIRON, who took charge of them en route, that the trunks contained papers of the utmost delicacy, and that their detention at Dieppe was a very proper step. Subsequently two persons arrived at Dieppe with a sealed wagon, which they proposed sending off to Newhaven, and to the opening of which by the Custom-house officials they strongly objected. This was also stopped and sent back to Paris.

Napoleon at Wilhelmshoehe.

Writing from Wilhelmshoehe on Sept. 5, a *Times* correspondent says: "The great moment of the day is past. It was exactly 9:35 P. M. when the Imperial train arrived at the Wilhelmshoehe station. Assembled there were the staff-officers of the troops garrisoned here, who had been left behind for the organization of the troops of reserve. Foremost of them ranks Gen. VON PLONSKI, formerly General commanding the Eleventh Army Corps, but now, in consequence of his ill-health, succeeded by Gen. VON BOSE, wounded at Woerth. There was also the Chief President of the Province, Herr VON MOLLER, all wearing their official uniform, and doing all the honors to the Imperial prisoner whom they had to receive. It was a solemn moment, indeed, when the drums struck up the "Zapfenstreich," when all hearts resounded to that tune, which indicates the day's work done. When the train stopped the Emperor alighted, and passed in front of the officers lining the station, while he uncovered his head and went to Gen. PLONSKI's carriage, which conveyed him to Wilhelmshoehe, ten minutes' drive off. The Emperor looked earnest but not broken down, and as far as I may judge—I was standing five paces from his carriage—his countenance was quite different from that given by *Kladderadatsch*. There were no signs of an extravagant *embonpoint*, nor of that illness he is said to be suffering from. I am glad to confirm the opinion which I expressed beforehand about my fellow-countrymen: when the Imperial carriage drove off there was no sound to be heard—dead silence reigned about."

A Monarch's Decline.

A Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The following are the entries in the diary of a French officer who was with NAPOLEON from Paris to Libramont, and arrived the day before yesterday at Dinant: July 24, departure of the Emperor. July 25, arrived at Nancy; triumphal entry. July 26, left Nancy, July 27, Pont-à-Mousson. July 28 to Aug. 14, sojourn at Metz. Aug. 14, Longeville; battle; bomb struck head-quarters; one Colonel and ten men killed. Aug. 15, Gravelotte: battle on 16th. Aug. 16, from Longeville to Verdun, fifty-six kilometres in one day. Aug. 17 to 20, Chalons. Aug. 21 to 23, Courcelles. Aug. 24 to 28, Rethel, Béthonville, Tourteron. Aug. 28, Le Chêne; cavalry engagement, ten men killed. Aug. 29, Stone; village of twenty houses; Emperor lodged in a cabin. Aug. 30, Mouson; battle; Emperor breakfasts in a farm-house; setting out in the evening; traveling all night; Carignan; arrival at Sedan at 10 o'clock A. M. Sept. 1, Sedan; engagement at 4 A. M.; bombardment of town at 9½ A. M.; bomb falls upon the bridge and bursts not far from the Emperor; Gen. DE COURSON DE VILLENEUVE thrown off his horse; Prince DE LA MOSKWA slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell; MCMAHON wounded by the splinter of a shell; the Emperor meeting him, asks, 'Is it serious?' 'No;' in the evening parliamentary capitulation, suspension of arms. Sept. 2, the Emperor goes to the castle of Bellevue, at six kilometres from Sedan; interview: Emperor, BISMARCK, and Prince Royal; the King of Prussia arrives later and remains only five minutes; the Emperor engages only his person, he constitutes himself prisoner, and spends the night at Bellevue. Sept. 3, departure from Bellevue at 6½ o'clock; the Emperor defiles with his suite before the front of the Prussian Army, after having made the tour of Sedan; under pretext of being blocked by cars, stoppage in every village; there, before the Emperor, pass the transports of the French artillery. What humiliations! Sept. 3, arrival at Bouillon. It appears to me that we are made to defile twice before the same soldiers. Sept. 4, departure from Bouillon at 6½ o'clock. At 10 o'clock A. M., arrival at Libramont. The Emperor sees the Belgian cannon, and asks to have their mechanism explained to him, the same as that of the Belgian rifle. His physiognomy betrays no emotion. We leave the Emperor to go tomorrow to Haima, and from thence to Dinant. Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock, arrived at Dinant. Good reception."

CORRESPONDENTS' PERILS.

George Augusta Sala Arrested as a Spy—His Experience in Duress, in Paris.

From the Daily Telegraph.

I was denounced at the Café du Helder on Saturday night, by two persons totally unknown to me, as a "Prussian spy," and taken to the guard-house of the Rue de Richelieu. Unfortunately I had left my "papers" for safety's sake in the bureau of my room at the Grand Hotel; but my application to be allowed to send a messenger for them was refused. At the guard-house, however, I was treated with some degree of civility by the soldiers on duty; but at about 5 o'clock in the morning a squad of sergents de ville made their appearance; and, to my astonishment, I was placed in the midst of them, and dragged violently through the streets to the Central poste of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle. I was assailed by the Police with cries of 'Espion Prussien,' 'Brigand Prussien,' and the like, and was thrust into a horrible dungeon, which, at the most, perhaps, would have adequately accommodated six persons standing upright. In this abominable den, however, no less than seventeen persons were crammed; and this number, by 7 o'clock, was increased to twenty-two. This Cave of Despair was lit by one small circular orifice high up in the wall, heavily grated, and communicating not with the open air, but with a lobby. Two boys in blouses had contrived, by hoisting themselves on the shoulders of their elders, to hang on to the bars of the window, whence they shrieked unremittingly for air and water. A broken-down looking old man by my side, in a white blouse, and whose only offense, he said, was that of selling newspapers in the streets without a police permit, had been in this inferno, he told me, for thirty-six hours without one scrap of food; and at intervals, when the door of the dungeon was opened to admit fresh prisoners, the sergents de ville mocked him by putting down his name as being "*sans pain*," but brought him none. For the rest, my companions in captivity were ruffians accused of crimes of violence, thieves and vagabonds of the very lowest description. The heat of the place was suffocating, the stench insupportable, the filth simply Malebolgian; and consequently, in common language, indescribable. I fainted away, but no efforts were made to succor me. On the contrary, when I recovered consciousness—under the impetus of a kick from a wooden shoe which has cut a triangular piece out of one of my ankles—I found that I had been thrust under the long wooden bench running along one side of the cell, and that my pockets had been carefully turned out. Then commenced a series of outrages which I shall not forget until my dying day, which I shudder to recall, and some of which I cannot record. I lay huddled in a heap on the filthy floor of the cell, under the bench, the perfectly helpless victim of the ruffians who were wedged together about me, and who, unable perhaps to get full purchase for their arms to strike me, satiated their savagery by spurning me with their feet. I did not receive one actual blow, but in throwing up my left arm to screen my face, one cannibal bit me severely on the back of the hand. The rest was merely a system of stampings and spurnings, bruising the whole of my left side fearfully; but I cannot but feel grateful that I was under the bench. At 8 o'clock six of the most notable ruffians were taken away to Mazas, and the two boys were removed, as I understood, to La Roquette; but the sergents de ville contemptuously refused to listen to my complaints or to my entreaties to be allowed to send a messenger to my hotel. Some more prisoners were removed at 9 o'clock. The residue of my companions were merely vagabonds and beggars, some pitiably young and others as pitiably old. It was fully 10 o'clock when I was summoned, and I was the last animal taken out of this den of wild beasts. I was given over to a fresh squad of sergents de ville, and marched again, through many streets, to a large stone hall, full of sergents de ville—at least 100 of them—who were lounging on benches, or going and coming, shouting out names, brandishing slips of paper, wrangling with each other and smoking short pipes—all, I suppose, in a perfectly official, but, as it seemed to me, bedlamite fashion. And now the Brigadier commanding the squad which had brought me from the Poste of the Bonne-Nouvelle, entering into something like friendly converse, told me that there must be some mistake about my arrest, for neither the sergents who had originally "operated" nor the persons who had denounced me as a spy, had made their appearance. In this dilemma he thought the best thing to do was to take me before a Commissary of Police. Again was I marched through many streets—this time, however, with the privilege of walking between two sergents; nor did any escort follow. The Commissary's office was on the second floor of a house in a dirty little street, and in his outer office I was kept waiting about an hour, while an infinity of petty police business—soldiers demanding railway passes, old ladies inquiring after lost dogs, cooks complaining of their mistresses, and wives—one of them with a gorgeous black eye—complaining of their husbands. At last the Commissary had leisure to attend to me, and to listen to my explanations that I was not in any sense a Prussian spy. He seemed entirely perplexed and bewildered to know what to do with me. At last the Commissary proceeded to say that, to his thinking, the best course to adopt would be to send me to the Prefecture de Police and put me at the "disposition" of M. le Prefect. The accusation against me was written on a scrap of paper, and, at my request, read to me. It was to the effect that I had held "insidious discourse concerning France," and that I was "vehemently suspected of being a Prussian spy." I begged hard to be allowed to call at the hotel to fetch my papers, and at the British Embassy on my way to the Prefecture. To the first request the Commissary was good enough to accede; he was civil enough, and I was at length delivered from the sergents de ville, and given over to one of the Commissary's plain-clothes agents, who allowed me, on leaving the office, to hail an open cab. In this we drove to the Grand Hotel. I wrote on my card a few hurried lines to Mr. SHEFFIELD, at the British Embassy, saying that I had been arrested as a spy, and begging that he would move the Ambassador at once to effect my liberation. With the agent I then drove to the Prefecture of Police, where I was taken into the cabinet of a tall old gentleman with gray hair and mustaches. All that the tall old gentleman could do was to wave his hand tremulously, fill up a printed form, and give it, with myself also, into the charge of a fresh agent in plain clothes. I was taken through a course of seemingly interminable passages, and over bridges skirted by tall hoardings, to the depot or jail. Here, in the centre of an enormous stone hall, I found the *guichetier*, or chief jailor, sitting at a desk in a species of iron cage. My money, pocket-book, papers, trinkets and cigars, which had been restored to me—with the exception of the pocket-book and papers—at the office of the Commissary of the Police, were then taken away from me; but, to my surprise, the jailor called me a few minutes afterward into a private office, and restored to me every one of the objects of which I had been deprived, telling me that I was to be put *à la pistole*, which means solitary confinement, but with the privilege of purchasing your own provisions. I was taken into another hall, lined on three of its sides with three tiers of numbered cells, with the usual iron bridges, balconies and staircases. It was an exceedingly dirty edition of Newgate. Then I was made to enter a room, where the order for my *écrou* or incarceration as a spy was registered, and a cell assigned to me. After this, carrying a small black board, on which "128" was written in white characters, I was conducted across the hall, and made to toe a line with a number of other prisoners, twin brothers, so I thought shudderingly, to ruffians of the Poste Bonne-Nouvelle. My companionship with them was fortunately to be but momentary. We were merely ranged to receive the hospitality of the house in the shape of a lump a piece, weighing not less than a pound and a half, of bread. I was then marched upstairs to cell No. 128, and the warder brought me a light for a cigar, and, sitting on the little table, smoking his own well *culotted* pipe, listened to my story. He afterward brought me pens, ink and paper, and under his advice, I wrote a formal letter to Lord LYONS—in French, as it would have to be read by the director of the prison—explaining my position. I had scarcely dispatched this missive by one of the prison messengers, and had lain down on my truckle bed, fully resigned to wait at least three or four hours for an answer, when my cell door was again unlocked, and I was told that I was wanted down stairs by "a captain." The "captain" turned out to be one of the Secretaries of the British Embassy who had been dispatched by Lord LYONS the moment he had received the card I had sent from the hotel to obtain my liberation. This had at once been granted by the prefect, M. PIETRI, who, two hours afterward, was turned out of office, and warrants for whose apprehension have since been issued.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

Anti-Ministerial Sentiment and its Expression.

The following bitter allusion to Mr. GLADSTONE, the Prime Minister, is from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

A PARABLE.

SIR: I recollect that in my schoolboy days an eccentric lad, named CHARLES ——, enjoyed an exceedingly high reputation among his playmates. He said odd things, which we all applauded as the *ne plus ultra* of repartee. His physical force was great, so that when he bullied us we felt that we were righteously bullied. He was insubordinate; but when we heard that he had been held in check by his father or his schoolmaster, we all cried out, "Don't stand that, CHARLEY!" regarding him as the exponent of our advanced liberal principles. Our admiration lasted for several years, when it turned out that our idol was a born idiot.

Yours, &c. EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

INDIFFERENCE OF ENGLISH MINISTERS TO THE CRISIS.

From the Times.

The Ministers, it may be, enter into the pleasure of "standing on the shore and seeing ships tossed on the sea," or of "being in a castle and witnessing a battle and the adventures thereof below." To all appearance they contemplate the crash of empires and the fall of thrones with a feeling of rural security. We hear of them enjoying the sea breezes of the Channel, or staying at Highland residences, or visiting friends in the country. It would have been imagined that there was matter enough for a Cabinet Council in the news of every week. One would have supposed that men in a responsible position at such times could not have sought too many opportunities for interchanging ideas on the great events they may any day have to deal with. But they seem quite content to leave us in the hands of a Provisional Government of under secretaries and private secretaries. When the hour for mediation arrives, there will be only time for a brief conversation and a hurried journey to Balmoral. No one thinks it worth while to be on the spot in order to be in readiness for any contingency. The Ministers, Sir, as we all know, possess the confidence of the country, and the country will doubtless be encouraged by the philosophical calm of the Ministry. It is true the Germans are protesting with increasing vehemence against our interpretation of neutrality, and declare that the duties of a neutral Government are not fulfilled by tying our hands with ineffectual laws and then proclaiming that the law will not allow us to act. But the Ministry think they have no more urgent duties to attend to than press on them in ordinary autumns, and the country will, of course, be reassured. One advantage we certainly gain. There is no danger of our active interference in foreign quarrels. It seems, indeed, from a telegram you published yesterday, that the Government have not been wholly inactive. They have actually obtained an engagement from Greece to abstain from throwing her immense force into the contest. It is understood, moreover, that they have made an agreement with other Powers not to join in the struggle without mutual explanations. It is evident they think there will be abundant leisure for such explanations. The Armies of Prussia or the Republicans of Paris will hold their hands while Ministers are returning from the Highlands, the South Coast, or their country residences.

ENGLAND HAS NO FOREIGN POLICY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The truth is we have no foreign policy, and in this respect we stand almost, if not entirely, alone among all the nations on earth. A great nation with a small policy soon ceases to be great, and a nation with no policy ceases practically to be a nation at all. England may become a Crœsus among nations by sacrificing everything to rigid economy, but she will find she has only bartered her name for money, and that the latter gives her no power without the former. In the Europe of the future there must be in the course of a very few years a considerable readjustment of the balance of power. If we wish to have any voice in the questions which either will arise or await solution—and some of these, such as the Eastern question, as it is called, are of vital importance to our interests—we should, at all events, retain such a position as will enable us to secure ourselves against the consequences of the ambition of other nations who have higher aims than those of the counting-house. Rich and respectable we certainly are, but powerful we certainly are not, either for offense or for defense.

A PRIME MINISTER'S AMUSEMENTS IN WAR TIMES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. and Mrs. GLADSTONE visited the Workmen's International Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall Sept. 9. The Premier was presented with a plow made by Mr. JOHNSON, of Castle Blayney, and with an "Ulster coat," or, as it is henceforth to be called, a "Gladstone" coat, made of Irish frieze. The *Advertiser* states that on the invitation of the representative of Messrs. DUNVILLE & Co., the right honorable gentleman was induced to taste their Irish whisky. After having spent two hours in the building, Mr. and Mrs. GLADSTONE left, expressing themselves highly pleased at their visit, and promising to pay a second one before the Exhibition closes.

Coming Religious Conventions.

The following religious Conventions will be held in this City during the next week or two: The Presbytery of New-York holds its semi-annual business meeting on Monday, Oct. 3, in Dr. KELLOGG's church, corner University-place and Tenth-street. The Synod meets this year in Newburg, N. Y., on the 6th of October. The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of New-York, assembles at St. John's Chapel, (Trinity Parish,) Varick-street, on Wednesday, Sept. 28. The principal business before the body will be the election of a standing committee for the ensuing year, and of delegates to the General Convention of the Church, which meets in Philadelphia next year. Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention on the 28th, the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church will hold its annual business meeting in St. John's Chapel. The meetings of the Board of Missions, usually held at this time, have been postponed to the 24th of October.

CURRENT NOTES.

San Francisco has a new law library which is said to be a credit to that city.

A drunken man at Pittsburg recently blew his brains out while in *delirium tremens*.

Mrs. MARY FITCH has opened a barber-shop at Chariton, Iowa, in which she is herself the principal operator.

The products of the Lake Superior copper mines, so far this year, are estimated at 1,000,000 tons.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, Jr., is the youngest gentleman entered on the census return from South Bend, Ind.

The candidates for office in Springfield, Ill., include two gentlemen named LOWDERMILK and DIVILBISS.

Bishop O'REILLY, of Worcester, Mass., was recently presented by his admirers with an outfit and purse valued at $5,000.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that "there are a few cases of yellow fever in that city, but there is no danger of an epidemic."

The streams around Indianapolis have not been so low within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Sixty English emigrants recently arrived at Columbus, Ga., for the purpose of taking employment at a cotton factory in that city.

The Fire Inspector of Baltimore has petitioned the City Council to add to the Fire Department of that city three additional fire-engines and one hook and ladder company.

A man named THEODORE ROGERS recently absconded from Waterbury, Conn., with the funds of an engine company of which he was treasurer. He left behind him a wife and baby and a great many debts.

A number of Troy pickpockets, confined in the Schenectady Jail, recently made a second attempt to escape, but were detected before reaching the outer hall of the building.

An industrious young man won a wager of $400 last week by driving a horse from Belfast to Rockland, Me., and return, a distance of fifty-six miles, every day for a week.

The caisson for the new bridge at St. Louis will be launched in a few weeks. It is eighty-three feet long, eighty feet wide and twenty-two feet high.

The new Bethesda Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia, will be opened for morning and evening service on Sunday next, the 25th inst. It is built of brown stone, and has a sitting capacity of 1,200.

The City of Cleveland, Ohio, was recently shaken by the explosion of 3,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine at Fairport, a suburban city. A good deal of property was destroyed, but, luckily, no lives were lost.

A drover from Texas while passing through Pleasantown, Kansas, the other day was politely requested to withdraw from the neighborhood after the farmers had shot his cattle, thirty-six in number, and threatened to hang himself. A very "pleasant-town" that.

The liquor law which recently went into effect in New-Hampshire, provides that damage done to property by drunken persons must be paid for by the dealers from whom they had obtained the liquor. A dealer who refuses to pay may be fined from $50 to $500.

A young and beautiful girl jumped from an elevation of 14 feet into the river at Buffalo, a few days since, for the purpose of ending her life, but after coming into contact with the water and the mud, she so far changed her mind as to be glad to seize a pole extended to her by a boatman.

A correspondent writing from Wyoming says the ladies "turned out to a man" at the recent election. Among the number was the oldest lady in Cheyenne, (eighty years.) She drove to the polling-place in a buggy, and as she marched up to deposit her ballot for the first time the men of both parties took off their hats and cheered lustily.

Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, who has sued the St. Louis *Times* for libel, laying the damages at $50,000, alleges in his petition, that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1870, the defendant and its agents and servants did falsely, wickedly, and maliciously print and publish a certain false, scandalous, and libelous article concerning the plaintiff, headed, "Is it a defalcation or what?" "Very ugly story concerning Gen. CLINTON B. FISK," "A rumor of unsettled balances, records destroyed, &c," charging him, in his capacity as an officer of the South-west Pacific Railroad, with allowing claims to the amount of several thousand dollars, for which there had not been any valuable consideration. Further on, the article charges Gen. FISK, while acting as agent for the State, with receiving large sums of money, one in particular, of $10,000, which was demanded of him, but which he refused to pay over, claiming that "the law which created his position did not make it his duty to so dispose of the funds."

Association for the Relief of Misery on Battle-Fields.

A meeting of the American Association for the Relief of Misery on Battle-fields was held yesterday at the house of Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., in this City. Present—Rev. Dr. Bellows, W. E. Dodge, Jr., Dr. T. F. Jenkins, C. S. P. Bowles, Esq., (of Paris,) Dr. Elisha Harris, Rev. C. L. Brace, Dr. C. R. Agnew, Howard Potter and Theodore Roosevelt. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS was in the Chair and Rev. C. L. BRACE Secretary. The President stated that the United States Government had declined to take part in the International Convention at Geneva for preserving neutrality on battle-fields, probably on the general ground of not wishing to be involved in any European complications.

A paper was presented by Mr. C. P. S. BOWLES, of Paris, urging a moral and individual intervention by Americans in European affairs.

Dr. E. HARRIS made an interesting statement of the condition of the wounded in Europe during this war. He reported that the total of killed and wounded to Sept. 1 can be safely estimated at 180,000. Upward of 18,000 wounded passed Mayence previous to Aug. 27. The Saarbrücken papers state that 20,000 wounded passed that station. Prussians had on the 1st of September 100,000—by other accounts 140,000—wounded in hospitals. Around the cities of Metz and Strasbourg the surgeons have an arduous and perilous task, the former city having given refuge to 20,000 wounded men, who now suffer new dangers from overcrowding and want. In Strasbourg the suffering must be excessive both for wounded and unwounded; entire families crowd into cellars and sewers from security from the shells. The "Sociétés de Secours" in all the chief countries of Europe, forward neutral contributions. On Aug. 10, these already amounted to 2,123,734 francs. The Society had fitted out eight *corps d'ambulances mobiles*, and sent agents along the railroad lines for wounded and sick, with 200,000 francs to establish refuges and way-side reliefs, after the manner of the United States Sanitary Committee. For current expenses, 50,000 francs per month had been allotted to each *corps d'ambulance*. The German system of voluntary aid, with its centre at Berlin, has auxiliaries in every city and town. At the expiration of two weeks, (in August,) it occupied two immense store-houses and received $250,000 from Berlin. On motion of W. E. DODGE, Jr., it was resolved that, as the American Branch of the International Association for the Relief of the Misery of Battle-fields, in view of the fact that such vast numbers of wounded are needing relief in Europe at this time, they are called upon to appeal to the American people to raise funds to be immediately sent to Europe for the aid of the sick and wounded in the French and German Armies.

A committee was then appointed, consisting Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., and Rev. C. L. BRACE, to prepare and issue an address to the people and arrange a scheme for raising funds. HOWARD POTTER, Esq., of the firm of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-street, was appointed Treasurer. The meeting then adjourned. The address prepared by the Committee named above appeals to the American people to send in promptly generous contributions of money for the sick and wounded of the war, to be applied and distributed impartially to the needy of both armies and to the sufferers of siege and famine, by cholera and fever, in Strasbourg, Metz and other stricken cities—perhaps in Paris itself. The Association guarantees the American public that not a dollar of its contributions shall be wasted or applied in a partisan or partial manner. Its correspondents abroad are persons of the most unimpeachable character and discretion; and, if necessary, it will have an agent, experienced in our own sanitary work, on the European soil, to see that the American contributions are fairly and efficiently applied. Contributions, in money only, may be sent to HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer, of BROWN BROTHERS, No. 59 Wall-street, New-York.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Report of the City Superintendent—Payment of Bills Illegally Incurred Refused—Financial Report.

The Board of Education met at 4 P. M., yesterday, Mr. SMYTHE in the chair.

A report was received from the City Superintendent, giving the following statistics:

Whole number of pupils present on day of reopening of public schools:	
In the male grammar schools	14,366
Female grammar schools	13,013
Primary department	36,112
Primary schools	15,656
Colored schools	531
Making in the aggregate	79,678
Last year the number of pupils present at the opening session was	68,910
The whole number of pupils present at the last session in July was	82,759
While in July, 1869, it was	84,496

The attendance of pupils since the 12th inst. has been increased to 82,258. Of the 2,175 teachers employed by the Board, 2,102, or nearly ninety-seven per cent., were present at the opening session. Attention is called by the Superintendent to the fact that many of the schools are closed at 1½ P. M., thus virtually keeping only one session, instead of two, as the law requires.

A communication was received from the Female Principals of Primary Schools, asking that their salaries be the same as those paid the Principals of Female schools and departments. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The report of a committee recommending the discontinuance of the male evening school in School Building No. 55, in the Sixteenth Ward, was adopted.

A communication was received from Miss SARAH E. CONRAD, First Assistant in Primary School No. 1, Tenth Ward, complaining of the promotion of Miss KATE KIMBER to the position of Vice Principal of the above school, Miss CONRAD considering that she is herself entitled to the position. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

Reports from the Finance Committee in favor of appropriating the sums of $22,000 and $5,000 for heating apparatus, &c., provided for the public schools, were read.

Mr. SANDS said he thought it was time to make a stand in this matter. If the trustees of the public schools could incur expenses over and above the amounts allowed by law, then the Board had no control over the public moneys intrusted to them.

Mr. WOOD said it was hard that persons who had worked for the public schools should not get their money, but hereafter he would not vote a cent in payment of bills illegally incurred.

The resolution to appropriate the above amounts was lost.

The quarterly report of the Clerk of the Board was received as follows:

Receipts.

July 2, balance with City Chamberlain	$36,317 12
Interest on forged warrant	1,946 57
Deposited since	650,000 00
Deposited by Commissioner of Estimate and Appraisement	16,635 93
Total	$701,899 62

Payments.

Warrants outstanding July 2	$12,365 68
Warrants still outstanding	587 37
Paid	11,778 31
Warrants drawn from July 2 to and including Sept. 16	507,286 92
Still outstanding	2,895 91
Total payments	$588,169 72
Leaving a balance to the credit of the Board of	$113,729 90

The Board adopted the report and adjourned.

Public Instruction in Brooklyn—Additional Accommodations Needed.

There is at present a much larger percentage of non-attendants at the public schools in Brooklyn, than is in this city, than there was ten years ago, a fact which may be accounted for by the influence of the war of the rebellion upon society generally. According to the ratio of increase in the population, the number of children at school age now should be but little short of 150,000. There are but 85,795 in the public schools, and about 25,000 in private institutions, which leaves about 49,000 running uncared for upon the streets. There are now forty-seven buildings occupied for educational purposes, to which an addition of five more will be made in the course of the present year.

The estimated value of the school-house sites of the City is	$309,600
The estimated value of the school-houses	1,905,759
Total value of houses and sites	$2,215,359

The number of pupils is as follows:

In the male, female and primary departments	77,917
Colored schools, male, female and primary	1,108
In the evening schools, male, female, primary and colored	4,806
Schools, male and female	964
Whole number of attendants registered	85,795
Number of teachers	785

The cost of building, repairing, &c., school-houses during the year was $317,000; on teachers' wages, $394,000. With minor items, the total cost reached $863,000. By comparing the preceding with corresponding statements of former years, it will be seen that the last year shows a large advance over any preceding one, in every particular. But notwithstanding all this, the rapid increase of population is much in excess of the provision made for the accommodation and instruction of the children and youth of the City who seek for admission into the public schools.

Sentences of Burglars, Pickpockets and Other Malefactors by Judge Bedford, Yesterday.

There were five burglars, two pickpockets, one female panel thief, and two other prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday. Conspicuous among the cases was that of JAMES WILSON, who pleaded guilty of burglary in the first degree. The accused was captured in the house of JOHN MCDONALD, at No. 772 Tenth-avenue, and was found in possession of forty cents' worth of stolen property, together with a "kit" of burglars' tools. Judge BEDFORD spoke of his offense in severe terms, after which he sent him to State Prison for seven years.

EDWARD HOGAN, a pickpocket, who stole a watch from JOHN FAHEY, was sent to State Prison for four years.

CHARLES HUDSON, guilty of having broken into the grocery-store of ROBERT MCCOMB, at No. 541 Ninth-avenue, and of having stolen therefrom $4 99, was sent to State Prison for four years.

SUSAN HART was sent to the Penitentiary for one year for an assault on MARGARET FISHER, of No. 2 Mechanics'-alley.

MARY SMITH, a courtesan, aged twenty years, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months, for having stolen $285 from HORATIO NELSON, of Page's Hotel, at No. 206 Thompson-street.

JAMES WALL, a pickpocket, was sent to State Prison for five years. The accused "grabbed" a watch worth $6 from the vest pocket of MICHAEL FEIT, of No. 22 Peck-slip, while the latter was passing through Cliff-street at night time. The defendant was represented to be a "bad character" by the Police.

PETER MCCONNELL, a burglar, was sent to State Prison for four years, for having broken into the house of B. G. MERCER.

THOMAS ROBERTS was convicted on the evidence of two witnesses of stealing $7 from CHARLES KRAUSS, of No. 28 Oliver-street, at a saloon in the Bowery. The accused testified that he was not the thief. Judge BEDFORD told him that he had committed perjury in addition to larceny, and then sent to State Prison for five years.

JAMES WILSON was arraigned to plead on an indictment charging him with burglary. He asserted that he had given a lawyer $50 to defend him, and that he had not seen the latter since that time. Judge BEDFORD adjourned the case for an investigation into the matter, threatening to have the lawyer expelled from the Bar, unless he could furnish a satisfactory explanation.

REUBEN ELLIOTT alias Ellis, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, for attempting to commit burglary.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Court adjourned until this morning.

Departure of Missionaries for India.

The steam-ship *Minnesota*, which left Pier No. 46 yesterday afternoon, has among her passengers a number of missionaries who were sent out to India under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Yesterday and Monday farewell meetings were held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, which were largely attended by the friends and patrons of the Mission cause. Those that went out yesterday were Rev. E. W. PARKER and wife, Rev. J. T. MCMAHON and wife, Miss FANNIE J. SPARKS, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Rev. Mr. BUCK, of Kansas. Mr. PARKER had been on a visit to this country after a nine years' mission, and now returns again to his labors. There were on board to see them depart Rev. Dr. W. BUTLER, and wife, the founders of the India Mission under the care of the M. E. Church; Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Corresponding Secretary to the Mission. Revs. Messrs. GRACEY, BROWN and JUDD, missionaries to India, were present, but will not return to their missions for a year. Rev. Dr. LORE, editor of the *North Christian Advocate*; Rev. H. WHITING, of Owego, and Rev. Mr. WESTLAKE, of Waverley, N. J. There were also present several ladies, who represented the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, under whose auspices Miss SPARKS goes out as Superintendent of Schools among the women of India. Precisely at 3 o'clock the *Minnesota* steamed off, and, after bidding the final farewells, the missionaries went to their state-rooms and disappeared from their many friends on shore.

COOLIES IN NEW-JERSEY.

Arrival of One Hundred and Fifty Chinamen at Pompton, N. J.—Three Hundred More on the Way—What the Contractors Pay for their Services.

The arrival of 150 coolies in New-Jersey yesterday, is an event that excites a great deal of interest among all classes of white laborers, particularly among those who have held a monopoly of railroad labor, a field of industry that the Chinese will enter immediately. The company now on the ground is the first installment of a gang of 500 coolies to be furnished, according to contract, by Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP to Messrs. S. P. SIMPSON & Co., who are contractors for the building of a section of the Midland Railway.

In January last a Messrs. SIMPSON & Co., of Munch Chunk, Penn., entered into a contract for the importation of these coolies for work upon their section of the road from Pompton, N. J., to Middletown, N. Y. The coolies were hired from Mr. KOOPMANSCHAPS, for a term of five years, the firm of SIMPSON & Co. having contracts with several roads that would enable them to give employment to that number of men for five years. Each man receives, according to the terms of the contract, $9 per month, with rations of pork, beans and rice to the value of $9 per month, and suitable shelter. The men are to work in gangs under a native foreman, who is, of course, under the direction of SIMPSON & Co.'s superintendents.

The part of the road for the building of which the firm has the contract, is one of the most difficult of construction of any on the line, there being many deep cuts and heavy grades. A severe loss has been occasioned by the employment of white labor from the New-York employment houses. When the work was difficult the men would desert their ranks, and often a foreman who had appliances for working thirty or forty men would have to continue work with only fifteen or twenty. The reports coming from the Pacific relating to the qualities of the Chinese as railroad laborers, led to the opening of the negotiations with KOOPMANSCHAP for a large force. The latter, after arranging terms, telegraphed at once to his agent in China, ordering the coolies to be sent via the Suez Canal, so that they could be here ready for the opening of work in the Spring. Unexpected delays have occurred, and they have now arrived by the overland route from San Francisco.

The temper of the Irish railroad laborers, thousands of whom are now at work in Northern New Jersey and in New-York State, near the border, threatens serious consequences to the unoffending Chinamen. The latter are peaceably disposed, as all Chinamen are. They have come with their baggage to stay, and propose to go to work immediately under orders. Only two out of the 150 speak English. They are all dressed in the Chinese costume, with wooden shoes, loose trowsers, blue blouses and broad hats. Their personal baggage filled one car as they came down on the Erie Railroad, and was transferred with them to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Branch, over which they were carried to Pompton. Shanties will be at once erected and active operations will commence.

The Steam-ship Lafayette and Her War-like Cargo.

The agent of this steam-ship makes no secret of the fact that she conveyed munitions of war to France, or that some of the arms sent by her were purchased of the United States Government, The majority were Remington breech-loaders, as stated in the TIMES yesterday. The number of men carried away by the steamer from the wharf was eighty-five.

The *Ville de Paris* arrived yesterday, and is now at the wharf vacated by the *Lafayette*. When her cargo is discharged, she will take on board the balance of the cargo left by the *Lafayette*. The French have a perfect right to purchase arms in this country, as also have Germans, and no concealment will be undertaken in their shipment. The *Ville de Paris* will sail on the 1st prox., which is her regular day.

A number of those passengers who were prevented from sailing on the *Lafayette* on Tuesday, waited upon Mr. MACKENZIE yesterday to demand a return of their passage money. They were offered transportation in the *Ville de Paris*, which they accepted. Their protestations against the indignity offered them drew forth the declaration from the agent that the suit against the Prussian Consul would be vigorously prosecuted, as that official had no right to interfere under the circumstances.

Affairs at the Custom-House—The Case of Mr. Ogden.

No new appointments have been made since those announced in the TIMES of yesterday, and there probably will be none for a few days. The Collector was closeted, yesterday, with Senator MORTON, of Indiana, and Senator CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, who were understood to be devising measures by which the election in those States, next month, could be made as nearly unanimous as possible. A meeting, having this object in view, was held at Senator MORGAN'S office, in Exchange-place, on Tuesday, at which, it is understood, large sums of money were subscribed for political purposes.

It appears that Mr. FREDERICK S. OGDEN, against whom allegations of a serious character were made a short time ago, is still engaged in the Auditor's Department at the Custom-house. It was stated, at the time the operations of this young man were exposed, that he had either resigned or would be dismissed from his position. But it appears that he has not resigned, neither has he been dismissed, though the attention of the authorities at Washington has been called to the fact of his retention in office. Among Inspectors who have made seizures there is considerable anxiety manifested with respect to Mr. OGDEN, and officials in the Custom-house do not hesitate to proclaim it as a shame that he should have been permitted to have access to the books of his office for a moment after the charges were made known to the Collector.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

No.	No.
45—Chenewoth vs. Chenewoth.	47—Ellis vs. Bell.

The call begins at No. 82—Stokem vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2037—Ettinger vs. McElroy.	2055—Church vs. Duggin.
1096—Allen vs. Davis.	2057—Solomon vs. Sarbury.
1915—Warren vs. Corsen.	2058—Curley vs. Snowden.
1971—Thompkins vs. Baker.	2067—Holsworth vs. Mensheimer.
1983—Cohen vs. Frankenstein.	2069—Drew vs. Anderson.
1984—Autzel vs. Berg.	2070—Spers vs. Ehrhardt.
1996—Mower vs. Nestler.	2071—Duffey vs. Marshall.
2023—McFarland vs. Mittinicht.	2072—Schwarts vs. Van Sachs.
2053—Emanuel vs. Lynd.	2073—Best vs. Bachman.
	2074—Eaton vs. Foster.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1767—Klaber vs. Coulter.	1957—Angero vs. Ertle.
1870—McNulty vs. Packer.	1993—Schweizer vs. Schept.
1900—McKay Iron and Locomotive Works vs. Courtenay.	2059—Stiner vs. Burredo.
1872—Jones vs. Tompkins.	2060—Grasenauer vs. Adel.
1906—Hennessey vs. Board of Education.	2061—Washburn vs. Valk.
1922—Mendel vs. Levy.	2062—Duryea vs. Kalle.
1963—Henry vs. Whyte.	2063—Guggenheimer vs. Sternberg.
1937—Reeves vs. Mantel.	2064—Lowenthal vs. Rauth.
	2065—Markey vs. Grube.
	2066—Darren vs. Coulter.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Powers vs. Wheeler.	47—Bayard vs. The Hercules Mut. Ins. Co. of the United States.
11—Sheridan vs. Andrews et al.	52—Hatch vs. Elkins.
12—House vs. Jackson.	53—McName vs. Freal.
14—Sheridan vs. McCole.	59—Nichols vs. Karwise.
15—Same vs. Werth.	64—McMaster vs. Hall.
16—House vs. Treadwell.	69—McCrum vs. Hoffman.
17—Powers vs. Jackson.	78—Riker vs. Riker.
18—Sheridan vs. Treadwell.	85—Union Car Manuf'ing Co. of Philadelphia vs. Fosdick.
19—Same vs. Jackson.	86—Whitemore vs. Whitemore.
20—Powers vs. Andrews.	
29—Anderson vs. Standinger.	

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.	Nos.
44—Boylan vs. The Father Matthew T. A. Soc'y.	65—McGovern vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c.
57—Cadley vs. Scharzwalder.	67—Wheeler vs. Donlon.
58—Taylor vs. Campbell, Sheriff, &c.	68—Straut vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c.
59—Enderlin vs. Elasser.	69—Blake vs. Rhodes.
60—Little vs. Linsky.	70—McDonald vs. Riley et al.
61—Arthur vs. Gates.	71—Sullivan vs. Husted.
62—Stuchfield vs. Davidson.	72—Warn vs. Fent.
63—Berry vs. Brainard.	73—McNally vs. Tooker.
64—Levy vs. Fisher.	75—Osmun vs. Backhouse.
	76—Lyons vs. Hanley.
	77—Bees vs. Gardner.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 21.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Decker *vs.* Boyd; Martin *vs.* Van Pelt; Soloman *vs.* Drew, and Hawxes *vs.* Vail; motions granted.

Horrick *vs.* Walker; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Secor *vs.* Dalton; motion for costs and allowance granted.

Jewett *vs.* Black, and Melville *vs.* Adams Express Company; motions granted.

In the matter of the application of George W. Douglass to vacate assessment; application denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Pillott *vs.* Pickersgill; injunction dissolved; costs to abide event.

In the matter of the application of Jacob F. Valentine, receiver; see opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barnard.

Griswold *vs.* Banks; findings settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 21.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham.

WHEN ASSESSMENTS WILL NOT BE VACATED FOR IRREGULARITY IN ADVERTISING NOTICES—IMPORTANT OPINION.

In the matter of the Petition of George W. Douglass to Vacate Assessment.—The petitioner in this case sought to vacate an assessment which had been imposed upon his property for the grading and paving of Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth avenue. The motion was argued some days ago, and the arguments were reported in our columns at the time. Justice INGRAHAM, today, rendered the following opinion, in which he states all the facts which are necessary to a proper understanding of the case, and after applying the law thereto, he comes to the conclusion that the motion must be denied:

INGRAHAM, P. J.—The objection to the validity of this assessment is that the resolution and report of the Committee were not published in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation, immediately after the adjournment of the Board. The statute contains the provision that the same shall not be passed or adopted until after such notice has been published at least two days. (Law of 1857, chap. 446.) The proceedings were not published in all the papers, and the notice was only published in the daily papers prior to the passage of the resolution. So far as the direction of the statute is to publish the proceedings in all the papers employed by the Corporation, I have no doubt that the same is to be considered directory, and that a departure therefrom through mistake, or even negligence and not intentionally, would not vitiate the proceedings. The difficulty arises from the subsequent clause in the act, which says: "All resolutions and reports of committees which shall recommend any specific improvement, taxing or assessing the citizens of the City," &c., "shall not be passed or adopted until after such notice has been published at least two days." The prohibition against the passage of the resolution or report takes it out of the mere directory character of the proceedings, and makes the passage illegal within the meaning of the act of 1858, if the provisions of the statute are not complied with. It becomes necessary, therefore, to inquire what is meant by "such notice has been published at least two days." I think it is clear that the statute does not require two publications. It is sufficient if two days shall elapse between the publication of the notice and the passage of the resolution. The act does not anywhere require more than one publication in one paper, and the use of the word "notice" shows that the object was to give the parties to be assessed two days' notice after its publication before the adoption of the resolution. This is not confined to each Board. The adoption of the resolution means its passage by both Boards, and it is only necessary that two days after publication of the notice shall intervene between the introduction of the resolution and its final passage in both Boards of the Common Council. The resolution was introduced in the Board of Aldermen July 20, 1863. The Committee reported Aug. 25, 1863. The resolution was finally adopted by the Board of Councilmen Sept. 24, 1863. The resolution was published in the *Tribune* and *Herald* July 7, and notice of the report of the Committee on the 27th of August; notice of its reference to the Board of Councilmen Sept. 19, and of the report on the 23d of September. More than two days elapsed after the publication of the notice, and the necessary publication therefore took place, unless it was necessary that such publication should have been made in all the papers employed by the Corporation, to give validity to the proceedings. I do not feel willing to give such a construction to this statute, which is not called for in the literal interpretation of it so as to render these assessments illegal. The words of the act only require the publication of the notice to be for two days. It does not forbid the passage of the resolution until published in all the papers, but only until the notice has been published for two days, and the provisions of the statute can be all upheld by construing the number of papers to be merely directory, and the prohibitory portion of the act as satisfied by the publication of the notice in some of these, for at least two days before the resolution was adopted. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Common Council should be required to examine every newspaper employed by the Corporation to see if its resolutions proposed to be passed have been published in every paper so employed before their passage by the Legislature. Such I do not think was intended by the Legislature. My conclusion is that there is nothing shown on the part of the petitioner sufficient to invalidate the assessment. Application denied.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. c.114	170 W. U. Tel. ... 34⅝
60,000 do.	134 do. ... 34½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.111¾	100 do. ... bet. call 34⅝
33,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅝	100 do. ... 34¾
100,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅝	200 Mariposa Pf. ... 10¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅝	100 do. ... 10½
25,000 do.	100 do. ... 10⅜
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c. 62	300 do. ... bet. call 10⅝
15,000 do. ... 62½	100 Quick. Min. Co. ... 5⅜
10,000 do. ... bet. call 62	105 Pac. M. S. Co. ... 43
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new ... 60	200 do. ... 42⅞
5,000 do. ... 60½	200 do. ... b60 43⅛
1,000 N. Car. 6s, o. bs. 51½	200 do. ... 43⅛
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 29	200 do. ... bet. call 43⅛
1,000 Mo. State 6s ... 90½	100 Wells-Fargo Scrip, bet. call ... 3
23,000 do. ... 90¼	
4,000 California 7s ... 112	70 Am. Mer. U. Ex. ... 41½
4,000 Louisiana 6s ... 71	50 U. S. Express ... 36¼
5,000 La. St. 7s, new. 65	200 N.Y.C.&H.R. ... 92½
5,000 Mich. St. 6s, '73.100	200 do. ... bet. call 92½
1,000 N.Y.St.7s, B. L., Registered ... 107¾	100 do. ... 92½
	10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 87¾
5,000 C. Pac. R. G. bs. 90½	400 Reading R. ... b3 96⅝
5,000 U. Pac. R. 1st ... 82⅜	100 L.S.& M.So. R. ... b3 93
2,000 do. ... 82¼	200 Ill. Cen. R. ... b. c.136
8,000 do. ... 82⅛	50 Panama R. ... 79⅛
3,000 U.Pac.7s,L.G.bs 72	200 Chi. & N. W. R. ... 82¼
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st 98	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 87⅜
1,000 Alt. & T.H.2d Pf 83	200 do. ... b30 87⅞
1,000 Alt. & T. H. inc. 76	400 Chi. & R. I. R. ... 115⅜
500 do. ... 77	200 Mil. & St. P. R. ... 64½
500 C. & N.W.in. bs 92	100 do. ... 64⅛
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st 93½	300 do. ... 64⅛
5,000 O.& Miss.con.bs 87	500 do. ... s60 64⅛
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st ... 102	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 81⅛
6,000 M.& St.P.7 3-10 c 92	700 Tol., W. & W. ... 52⅜
7,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 82½	100 Ohio & Miss. R. ... 33¾
1,000 do. ... 82¼	200 do. ... s3 33⅜
500 N.Y.&N.H.6s bs 99	200 Del., L. & W. R. ... 104⅛
500 L. Shore div. bs. 94	300 Morris & Es. R. ... 89⅛
20 Ocean Bank ... 80	10 N. Y. & N. H. R. ... 150
10 Park Bank ... 162½	400 Col., C. & I. C. R. ... 17⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. ... 114	100 U. S. Express ... 35⅛
22,500 U.S.6s,'81,C ... s3.114	100 Quick. Pf. ... b. c. 8
10,000 do. ... b3.114⅛	100 West. U. Tel. ... b. c. 34⅝
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅛	500 Pac. M. S. Co. ... b10 43⅛
2,500 do. ... 113	200 do. ... 43⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅞	200 N.Y.C.&H.R. ... b. c. 92⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. ... 82¼
5,000 do. ... 112⅛	14 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 87⅜
1,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65,N.110⅝	100 do. ... b3 87⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ... c.110⅝	100 N. J. Cen. R. ... b. c.105⅜
	100 do. ... b30.106
101,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 81⅛
110,000 do. ... 110⅞	100 Tol., W. & West. ... 52⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. R. ... 33⅜
1,000 do. ... 110⅛	130 Ohio&Miss.Pf.b.c. 73
93,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.107	200 Del., Lack. & W. ... 104⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur. ... 111⅜	100 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar., x. div. ... 93⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N. ... 60⅛	
20,000 do. ... 60⅛	8 Chi. Bur. & Q. R. 153
5,000 Union P. R. 1st. 82⅛	

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

In the Wall-street markets today there was much tameness in Gold at 113⅝@113¾ ₩ cent., the same figures as yesterday; lower accepted rates for Bills on London; decided firmness in the Public Funds; a slightly increased demand for Money, and a very unsettled speculation in the Railway Shares.

The quiet in the Gold Room has now continued for two or three days at quotations so slightly fluctuating as to leave the operators without much profit to compensate for watching the market. The holders of the Cash Gold are making something by lending it. The heavy receipts into the Treasury for Customs at the rate of $3,500,000 ₩ week, against sales out of the Treasury of only a single million ₩ week are constantly reducing the Gold averages at Bank and creating a borrowing demand from importers and others, on the Street. The Treasury accepted bids for only the $1,000,000 advertised to be sold today. The offers to sell amounted to $3,690,000, as follows:

BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD, SEPT. 21.

De Forest, Willard & Co.
$200,000 ... 113.50
H. F. Verhuven & Co.
110,000 ... 113.50
20,000 ... 113.62
White, Morris & Co.
10,000 ... 113.65
10,000 ... 113.60
10,000 ... 113.55
10,000 ... 113.50
10,000 ... 113.45
Blake, Bros. & Co.
75,000 ... 113.50
W. R. Ladd.
50,000 ... 113.⅝
P. Handy.
10,000 ... 113.63
5,000 ... 113.55
5,000 ... 113.50
Baker & Kitchen.
20,000 ... 113.67½
10,000 ... 113.63¾
10,000 ... 113.57½
10,000 ... 113.51¼
J. B. Alexander & Co.
25,000 ... 113.63
J. B. Summerfield & Co.
30,000 ... 113.63
10,000 ... 113.50
Taussig, Fisher & Co.
25,000 ... 113.46
25,000 ... 113.51
25,000 ... 113.56
25,000 ... 113.61
Kenyon, Cox & Co.
30,000 ... 113.71
30,000 ... 113.61
Reed, Leo & Content
50,000 ... 113.64½
50,000 ... 113.61
150,000 ... 113.51
Schafer Bros.
50,000 ... 113.70
J. Molter.
10,000 ... 113.62
10,000 ... 113.63
10,000 ... 113.64
10,000 ... 113.65
10,000 ... 113.66
10,000 ... 113.67
10,000 ... 113.68
10,000 ... 113.69
10,000 ... 113.70
10,000 ... 113.71
Vermilye & Co.
50,000 ... 113.64
G. C. Magoun.
100,000 ... 113.61
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.
75,000 ... 113.50
20,000 ... 113.55
G. D. Arthur & Co.
50,000 ... 113.63
Trevor & Colgate.
50,000 ... 113.66
H. A. Heiser's Sons.
25,000 ... 113.52-10
25,000 ... 113.51-10
W. T. Hatch & Son.
10,000 ... 113.78
10,000 ... 113.65
20,000 ... 113.63
10,000 ... 113.60
15,000 ... 113.60
25,000 ... 113.51
25,000 ... 113.41
J. A. Zerega & Co.
20,000 ... 113.70
50,000 ... 113.65
50,000 ... 113.69
50,000 ... 113.72½
G. H. Bend.
$100,000 ... 113.62½
100,000 ... 113.50
S. R. Jacobs.
10,000 ... 113.62
10,000 ... 113.60
10,000 ... 113.58
10,000 ... 113.56
10,000 ... 113.54
Farlee & Titus.
50,000 ... 113.60
50,000 ... 113.50
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
25,000 ... 113.76
25,000 ... 113.67
25,000 ... 113.64
25,000 ... 113.60
25,000 ... 113.56
25,000 ... 113.51
25,000 ... 113.45
25,000 ... 113.42
R. Baile.
10,000 ... 113.78
10,000 ... 113.76
10,000 ... 113.75
10,000 ... 113.74
10,000 ... 113.73
10,000 ... 113.72
10,000 ... 113.71
10,000 ... 113.70
10,000 ... 113.69
10,000 ... 113.68
Marx & Co.
50,000 ... 113.76
50,000 ... 113.68¾
50,000 ... 113.64⅜
50,000 ... 113.64
50,000 ... 113.55
15,000 ... 113.62½
Lewis Daniel & Co.
10,000 ... 113.69
10,000 ... 113.60
10,000 ... 113.51
10,000 ... 113.45
10,000 ... 113.37
10,000 ... 113.33
J. F. Underhill & Co.
150,000 ... 113.65
10,000 ... 113.52
10,000 ... 113.67
10,000 ... 113.71
H. R. Chandler.
20,000 ... 113.81
20,000 ... 113.79
20,000 ... 113.77
20,000 ... 113.75
H. L. Horton & Co.
50,000 ... 113.63
E. Sweet & Co.
20,000 ... 113.33
10,000 ... 113.30
10,000 ... 113.40
20,000 ... 113.63
20,000 ... 113.64
Turner Bros.
20,000 ... 113.61
20,000 ... 113.50
Dodge, Kimball & Moore.
25,000 ... 113.62½
25,000 ... 113.50
25,000 ... 113.40
25,000 ... 113.35
25,000 ... 113.30
25,000 ... 113.25
25,000 ... 113.10
Duff & Tienken.
50,000 ... 113.68
$3,690,000

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR GOLD.

Duff & Tienken.
50,000 ... 113.68
H. R. Chandler.
20,000 ... 113.81
20,000 ... 113.79
20,000 ... 113.77
20,000 ... 113.75
Kenyon, Cox & Co.
30,000 ... 113.71
W. T. Hatch & Son.
10,000 ... 113.78
5,000 ... 113.65
Robt. Baile.
10,000 ... 113.78
10,000 ... 113.76
10,000 ... 113.75
10,000 ... 113.74
10,000 ... 113.73
10,000 ... 113.72
10,000 ... 113.71
10,000 ... 113.70
10,000 ... 113.69
10,000 ... 113.68
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
25,000 ... 113.76
25,000 ... 113.67
Marx & Co.
50,000 ... 113.76
50,000 ... 113.68¾
Schafer Bros.
50,000 ... 113.70
Lewis, Darrill & Co.
10,000 ... 113.69
Baker & Kitchen.
20,000 ... 113.67½
Julius Molten.
5,000 ... 113.66
10,000 ... 113.67
10,000 ... 113.68
10,000 ... 113.69
10,000 ... 113.70
10,000 ... 113.71
J. F. Underhill & Co.
15,000 ... 113.65
10,000 ... 113.67
10,000 ... 113.71
John A. Zerega & Co.
20,000 ... 113.70
50,000 ... 113.69
50,000 ... 113.72
White, Morris & Co.
5,000 ... 113.65
Trevor & Colgate.
50,000 ... 113.66
$1,000,000

The drawers of Exchange who were anxious to sell today accepted 109¼ ₩ cent., sixty days, and 110@110¼ ₩ cent., short sight on London. There is a larger selection of Bills on the market than last week, and a fair business is doing at 109¼ ₩ cent., while some of the leading Bankers continue to ask 109⅜@109½ ₩ cent. In addition to the credits on London put out by the Canada Banks in the last week or two, we hear that certain private Bankers are drawing, under orders from abroad, with a view to employ the proceeds of their Bills in the New-York Money market. The operation implies very little risk of loss, as Gold is received for the Exchange at very near the Gold shipping point, and the Gold in turn lent out for Currency, for a consideration of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., for the sixty days the Bills have to run, and then the Currency placed on 6@7 ₩ cent. per annum interest.

There is a demand for Money on call loan at 5@6 ₩ cent., and at 7@9 ₩ cent. on thirty to sixty days. We hear of $500,000, a single transaction, borrowed at Bank at 7 ₩ cent., until Nov. 1, on Stock Collateral. On the Street a brokerage over 7 ₩ cent. is paid for carrying Stocks thirty to sixty days.

In the Public Funds the demand ran strong today on the long 6 ₩ cents of 1881, and on the 5 ₩ cents 10-40s. Of the 5-20s the issue of 1867 was the favorite, and sold up to 110⅞ ₩ cent. The other 5-20s were firm. The Treasury will to-morrow buy at least $2,000,000 of 5-20s. The advance on 1881s was to 114⅛@114¼, and on 10-40s to 107@107⅛ ₩ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the movement in the New-York Central and Western Roads was to a fair amount. The prices opened firm, then fell off ½@¾ ₩ cent., and subsequently returned to the early quotations. There is less feeling evinced than on Monday and Tuesday between the leading *Bull* and *Bear* parties. The speculation in Pacific Mail was upward again, with a considerable amount of business doing in the Stock.

At the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 21.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅞
American Gold Coin	113⅞	113⅝
Bills on London 60 days	109⅝	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅞	92½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅛	88
Reading Railroad	96⅞	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅞	115⅜
North-western Common	82⅜	82¼
North-western Preferred	87⅜	87½
Pacific Mail Company	43⅜	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅜	81⅛
St. Paul Common	64⅜	64⅜
Lake Shore	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	34¼	33⅞
New-Jersey Central	105⅞	105⅜
Toledo and Wabash	52⅜	52⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27.

Gold receipts	$378,961 81
Gold payments	39,656 95
Gold balance	62,063,281 15
Currency receipts	317,799 80
Currency payments	533,572 66
Currency balance	8,705,043 66
Customs	350,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881 ... 114	5-20 coup., n. 1., 1865 ... 110⅞
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881 ... 114⅛	5-20 reg., 1867 ... 110⅞
5-20 reg., 1862 ... 111⅞	5-20 coup., 1867 ... 110⅞
5-20 coup., 1862 ... 113	5-20 reg., 1868 ... 110⅞
5-20 reg., 1864 ... 111⅞	5-20 coup., 1868 ... 111
5-20 coup., 1864 ... 112	10-40 reg. ... 106⅞
5-20 reg., 1865 ... 111⅞	10-40 coup. ... 107
5-20 coup., 1865 ... 112⅛	6s currency ... 111⅜
5-20 reg., n. 1., 1865 ... 110⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex c. ... 62	Ky. 6s ... 98
Tenn. 6s, new bds ... 60⅛	Ill. Canal bds, '70 ... 100
Va. 6s, ex c ... 65	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77 ... 100
Va. 6s, reg., old ... 53	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79 ... 100
Ga. 6s ... 82½	Ill. War Loan ... 100
N. C. 6s, old ... 51	Ind. 6 ₩ c. W. L. ... 100
N. C. F. A., 1866 ... 29	Ind. 5 ₩ c ... 100
N. C. F. A., new bds ... 29	Mich. 6 ₩ c., '73 ... 100
N. C. F. A., S. T. ... 23½	Mich. 6 ₩ c., '78 ... 101
S. C. 6s, new bds ... 69	Mich. 6 ₩ c., '83 ... 100
S. C. 6s, April & Oct. ... 71½	Mich. 7 ₩ c., '78 ... 100
Mo. 6s ... 90½	Mich. 7 ₩ c. W. L. ... 100
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss ... 90½	N. Y. Reg. B. L. ... 107⅞
La. 6s ... 71	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72 ... 107⅞
La. 6s, new bds ... 64	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73 ... 107⅞
Cal. 7s ... 112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74 ... 107⅞
Conn. 6s ... 100	N Y. 6s, C. L., '75 ... 107⅞
R. I. 6s ... 100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77 ... 107⅞
Ala. 8s ... 100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78 ... 107⅞
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 70⅛	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74 ... 101⅞
Ark. 6s ... 50	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75 ... 100
Ohio 6 ₩ c., '81 ... 102	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 ... 91	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 ... 88	Tol. & Wab. 2d ... 87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 ... 100	Tol. & W. Equip Bs. 77
N. Y. C. 7s conv., '76 ... 100	Tol., W. & W.C.C.S.F. 82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76 ... 100	Gt. West. 1st, '70 ... 88
Erie 1st Ext. ... 99	Gt. West. 1st, '88 ... 88
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79 ... 91⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93 ... 88
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83 ... 85	Gal. & Chic. Ext. ... 98
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80 ... 83	Gal. & Chic. 2d ... 98
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88 ... 79	Chic., R. I. & Pac. ... 97⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90	Morris & Essex 1st ... 102
Hud. R. 7s,2d S.F.,'85.102	Morris & Essex 2d ... 93⅛
Harlem 1st ... 101⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F. ... 98⅛
Har. Con. M. & S.F. ... 85	N. J. Cen. 2d ... 101
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs. 100	N. J. Cen. New Bds. 101
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs. 92⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d. 96
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st. 110⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d. 94
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d ... 95	Clev. & Pitts. 2d ... 98
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7 ₩ c. 99	Clev. & Pitts. 3d ... 95
Cen. Pac. Bds ... 90⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th ... 76
Union Pac. 1st Bds ... 82⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F. ... 102
Union Pac. L. G't s. 7s 72⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st ... 102
Union Pac. Inc. 10s ... 73⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc. ... 93⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '70 ... 110	Ohio & Miss. 1st ... 99
Alton & T. H. 1st ... 97⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd. 87
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref ... 83	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs. 85⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 75⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s ... 105
Chic. & N. W. S. F. ... 96	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 91⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs. 90	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d. 87
Consol'd 7 ₩ c. conv. 90	Mil. & St. P. 2d ... 85
H. & St. Jos. L. G't s. 108	Col., C. & Ind. 1st ... 82
H. & St. Jos. Conv. ... 105⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d ... 68
Lack. & West. Bds ... 95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s ... 99
Del., L. & West. 1st ... 100⅛	Bos., H. & Erie guar. 26
Del., L. & West. 2d ... 94	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York ... 138	Importers'&Traders'.153
Manhattan ... 145	Park ... 160
Merchants' ... 118	Central National ... 105
Mechanics' ... 133	Fourth National ... 105⅛
Union ... 130	Ninth National ... 110
America ... 145	Tenth National ... 125
City ... 210	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.100
Phenix ... 109	Del. & Hudson Canal.122⅛
Tradesmen's ... 151	Maryland Coal Co. ... 26
Mechanics'&Traders'.130	Con. Coal of Maryland 25⅛
Merchants' Exch'ge ... 100	West. Union Tel. ... 34⅛
Seventh Ward ... 110⅛	Quicksilver Mining ... 5
Ocean ... 80	Mariposa Mining ... 5⅛
Mercantile ... 125	Mariposa Pref. ... 10⅛
Chatham ... 170⅛	Boston Water Power. 12
Irving ... 120	Adams Express ... 65⅛
Citizens' ... 131	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2⅛
People's ... 140	American Express ... 41⅛
East River ... 110	United States Ex. ... 35
Market ... 120	Mer. Union Express. 13⅛
Nassau ... 109	Pacific Mail ... 43⅛
Continental ... 88	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅜	102
City 6s, new	101⅜	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	114⅜	114⅝
Pennsylvania Central	59⅜	59⅝
Reading	96⅜	96⅝
Lehigh Valley	58⅜	58⅝
Catawissa Preferred	38⅜	38⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅜	27
Northern Central	43⅜	43⅝
Lehigh Navigation	33⅜	33⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	89⅜	89⅝

We learn that a gross, though clumsily executed forgery of a letter of credit of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co. for above $5,000, has made its appearance at St. John, in the Province of New-Brunswick. It was supplemented to the address of the Bank of New-Brunswick and to Mr. GEORGE PHILPS, a private banker in St. John. The rogue was at the trouble of procuring a lithographic head-line to the letter of credit, though no such head-line is used by Messrs. BROWNS. He also forged seven Cotton receipts, the delivery of which was made a condition in the credit. These receipts purported to be signed by a firm in Selma, Ala., and to be issued to a third party, whose assignee the rogue assumed to be. Happily neither the Bank nor banker at St. John was taken in, both acting upon the precaution of requiring the letter of credit to be left with them for confirmation in New-York. Of course the rogue was off before a reply from this City could be had.

Since the foregoing was written we are advised by Messrs. BROWNS that the same rogue is trying his hand in Montreal, but under a different *alias*, MERRIT in place of MILLER, as at St. John. His application to a Banking-house in that city was held in abeyance until Messrs. B. could be heard from. He is probably off to some other market before this.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 7th of September gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,666,773	Increase ... £4,264
Public deposits	6,110,544	Increase ... 529,351
Other deposits	19,216,464	Decrease ... 621,449
Government securities	12,433,861	No alteration.
Other securities	19,442,023	Decrease ... 291,281
Notes unemployed	11,605,155	Increase ... 303,700

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,466,835, being an increase of £110,885; the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,996,669, showing an increase of £359,936, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols, with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£20,996,669	£20,602,050
Reserve	12,529,834	12,217,358
Notes in circulation	23,466,835	23,364,895
Rate of discount	3½ ₩ cent.	2½ ₩ cent.
Consols	92	92⅞

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Sept. 9, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Sept. 1. Francs.	Sept. 8. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,045,004	7,045,169
Reserve of the Bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,730,141,775	1,745,050,775
Bank notes to order	48,489,085	54,738,321
Treasury accounts	219,411,920	176,779,521
Current accounts	385,625,685	384,409,680
Current branch banks	113,757,704	107,350,158
Dividends payable	1,426,001	1,324,078
Discounts	12,732,030	12,771,770
Rediscounted	1,187,050	1,187,050
Sundries	22,051,880	12,412,884
Total	2,760,573,984	2,694,757,406
Cash on hand	344,053,163	308,002,719
Commercial bills overdue	6,134,236	775,687
Commercial bills not yet due	722,663,799	792,369,229
Commercial branch banks	657,196,055	635,724,325
Advance on bullion	12,392,800	12,392,400
Branch banks	6,441,200	7,691,250
French public securities	33,607,200	33,417,000
Branch banks	11,866,910	11,364,910
On railway shares, &c.	45,320,100	44,795,300
By the branch banks	39,693,650	39,483,350
On Credit Foncier	5,006,000	5,015,600
Branches	1,528,390	1,527,390
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	86,587,187	86,587,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,022,419	9,039,663
Expenses and management	1,307,678	1,332,683
Sundries	26,567,384	16,254,349
Total	2,760,573,984	2,694,757,406

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Sept. 5, remarks:

"The week opened with a fine rain, which has much refreshed the meadows, without harm to the corn; and the following days being of a fine autumnal character, a considerable quantity of outstanding sheaves have since been gathered in fair order. With all these favorable circumstances, and the continued defeats of the French armies promising to hasten on the return of peace, our Wheat trade has further given way as regards new Corn to the extent of 1s.@2s. ₩ quarter, while our heavy supplies of foreign Oats having outstripped the immediate wants of France, this grain has again been tending downward, many importers preferring a first loss to landing, and incurring the usual heavy charges. Our late weekly deliveries of Wheat now greatly exceed those of last year, the difference for the last being no less than 22,131 quarters. This either indicates the anxiety of farmers to realize or their conviction of a much better crop than the last, and as the free delivery of the new produce has been accompanied with liberal foreign arrivals, such a result might be expected. Should, however, the general expectation of peace at an early period be disappointed, and this murderous and wasteful war be for any time protracted, there seems the greater probability of a reaction upward, as it would be taking a new and false view of our own capacity as a nation to hold we are self-supporting. The French, indeed, have gathered in their harvest, but are their stores safe in presence of an enemy; and have the crops been so bountiful in Germany that there will be ample supplies for Europe on the breaking up of the blockade? Hungary, which some years has had about four millions of Wheat to spare, seems likely not to exceed one million. American reports still maintain that 6,000,000 quarters less have this year been grown, nor do we see such prices ruling in Italy or Spain as to leave the conviction that any will be to spare in these countries, whence we have occasionally had large arrivals. A blockade in Autumn and the ice in Winter may, before that season has passed, again show a change; and as we are fortunately not wasting human life in war, our vast increase of population has to be considered. The arrivals off the coast since Aug. 26 were 31 cargoes, of which 15 cargoes were Wheat, 9 Maize, 4 Barley, 2 Rye and 1 Oats. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 9 cargoes in all, viz., Marianopoli, 47s.; Ghirka at 45s. 9d.@48s. 6d.; Nicopol at 48s. 6d.; White Canadian, 52s.; and Southern Winter, 51s. Maize, 13 cargoes, 26s. 3d.@31s.; some Azov Barley on passage at 26s.; Rye, 7 cargoes, 31s. 3d.@32s.; Beans, 1 cargo, 39s. 6d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 57,251 qrs. at 51s. 3d., against 25,120 qrs. at 54s. 2d. in 1869. The London averages were 52s. 2d. on 3,449 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Aug. 27 were 501,317 cwts. Wheat, and 59,365 cwts. Flour.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

From the Chicago Railway Review.

I passed over the Sedalia Division, (known as the "Tebo and Neosho" Road,) in special train, provided by Manager STEVENS, and in the company of Superintendent HALE. At Clinton we were joined by a number of railway men, among whom was Col. A. P. LADUE, a director of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company, who acts as the General Agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, in the prosecution of its various enterprises in this State. He returned with us to this place, and will accompany me throughout the trip over the other lines of the Company, as Mr. STEVENS has arranged.

The cars are now running—two regular trains, daily—to Montrose, fifty-four miles from Sedalia; and the track is laid about fifteen miles beyond, to within two or three miles of the Osage River. Track is being laid at the rate of one and a half miles daily. We visited the "front," which presented an animated and interesting scene. The number of men engaged in track-laying is 150. A train accompanies them, on which they eat and sleep. Following this, is the "surfacing gang,"—thirty-five men, engaged in leveling up the track, and bringing it to line. These live in a commodious tent, which changes its location once a week. Scattered all along the road to Sedalia are piles of ties, rails, joints, &c., awaiting transportation to the front. The loading of them upon cars keeps twenty-five men constantly at work. The ties (of oak and walnut) are laid 2,500 to the mile; the rail (56-lb. English iron) is joined with the fish-splice; all the culverts are of the best stone masonry, as are the piers of the bridges, (Post patent,) of which there are but two of any importance—those across the Grand and the Osage—both built by BOOMER. The road is first-class in construction, and is in excellent condition for the traffic, already large, and growing very heavy as Fort Scott is approached.

The location of the line must commend itself to the judgment, not only of the professional engineer, but of those (and may their "tribe increase!") who look upon a railway in the light of a legitimate money investment, and regard its proper management as strictly a business matter. The road has not been taken a half mile out of the most direct practicable line between its principal points, in order to bring it through village, or secure local aid. The wisdom of this course, while it will be commended by results, is already verified by the fact that two or three outlying villages, instead of suffering themselves to pine "out in the cold," are removing en masse, inhabitants and buildings, to the nearest station—in one instance, more than two miles away. The grades are very easy, the curves few and low, and the tangents long—in one instance, thirteen miles.

As to the country along the line—while its general aspect is the same as that of Eastern Kansas, it is better supplied with timber. If possible, the soil is richer. I was surprised at the amount of land under cultivation. Although, after leaving Sedalia, you go further and further away from railway market, (previous to the building of this line,) you encounter a country more and more settled for forty miles; and, beyond Clinton, are never out of sight of thrifty farms. A prettier agricultural district I have never seen; the farms have all been settled since the war; and the houses are new and generally commodious and neat. The towns, too, are fresh, wide awake and attractive. Sedalia has grown, since the war, from a few hundreds, to 5,000 or 6,000 people; Clinton, from 300 to 2,800; and among the attractions of these, and others, are numerous comely churches and spacious, well-designed school-buildings.

Manager STEVENS, in behalf of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, took hold of this line about the middle of June last, and has devoted himself to its earliest possible completion with his characteristic energy and accustomed success. The "end of the track" is now carried seventy miles; grading is entirely completed to Nevada, and nearly to Fort Scott, to which point it is expected to have the cars running by Oct. 15; and connection with the Neosho Division ("Neosho Valley Railroad") of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad will be made at the earliest possible day, the distance to the point fixed being 160 miles.

Among other enterprises that Mr. STEVENS has in hand, (all of which will be hereafter described,) mention should be made of the road from the City of Holden, Mo., (on the Missouri-Pacific Railroad,) westward through Harrisonville to the State line. The grading and bridging are completed to this point, and track-laying is in active progress to Harrisonville. In Kansas, grading is under way to Paola, and the line is located to Ottawa—from which point it will intersect the Neosho Division at Council Grove or Emporia. B.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, AND ALL ITS BRANCHES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1870.

☞ THE EARNINGS OF THE MAIN LINE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD SINCE JAN. 1 ARE AS FOLLOWS:

January	$412,104 41
February	394,176 47
March	488,382 91
April	633,738 03
May	763,719 77
June	720,274 46
July	784,099 84
August	805,040 69

The total amount of its First Mortgage Bonds is $23,620,000, upon which the annual interest payments are $1,717,200; its gross receipts for the current fiscal year will be over $8,000,000, of which one-half will be profits. The cash value of its property is OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS; its princely earnings in its first year—its economical and careful management—its entire freedom from floating debt—its sinking fund out of its surplus earnings, which will be invested in its own bonds—the fact that it is a finished road and fully equipped, all combine to make its Bonds fully equal in intrinsic value to the Bonds of the Government itself. We do not hesitate to recommend our friends to change their Five-twenties and other Governments for these Bonds, and thus secure the difference of 20 to 22 per cent., thereby increasing their income from four and a half to SEVEN PER CENT., and we firmly believe the time is not far distant when these Bonds will be scarce at par and above.

The Bonds are dealt in at the Stock Exchange, the same as Government Bonds; the market price today is 89¾ to 90; they are all of $1,000, interest at six per cent., January and July, principal and interest both payable in United States gold coin, dollar for dollar, in the City of New-York. FISK & HATCH.

We receive deposits and allow interest thereon, make collections, and do a general banking business.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the small remaining balance of the loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These bonds return about double the rate of interest which U. S. 5-20s pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	48	Leather, sides	7,894
Broom-corn, bales	156	Crude Turp., bbls.	11
Bees-wax, pkgs.	11	Spirits Turp., bbls.	47
Cotton, bales	2,842	Resin, bbls.	2,103
Copper, bbls.	59	Pea-nuts, bags	65
Copper, cakes	30	Pork, bbls.	64
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	428	Beef, pkgs.	521
Eggs, bbls.	1,354	Cut-meats, pkgs.	61
Flour, bbls.	17,436	Grease, pkgs.	18
Wheat, bushels	17,413	Lard, pkgs.	432
Corn, bushels	3,400	Stearine, pkgs.	51
Oats, bushels	3,190	Butter, pkgs.	1,869
Malt, bushels	1,175	Cheese, boxes	11,433
Grass-seed, bushels	174	Oil-cake, pkgs.	327
Beans, bushels	249	Starch, boxes	650
B. E. Peas, bags	113	Tobacco, hhds.	208
Corn-meal, bbls.	410	Tobacco, bs. and cs.	1,303
Hemp, bales	17	Whisky, bbls.	458
Hops, bales	72	Wool, bales	476
Hides, No.	203		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—12 cases cigars, 676 pkgs. Tobacco, 546 bales Cotton, 15,716 bushels Wheat, 40 cases Copper, 2 cases Silk Goods, 1,500 lbs. Bees-wax, 122 cases Sides.

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—2 cases Old Lace, 2,038 boxes Cheese, 35,849 bushels Wheat, 46 tierces Beef, 400 lbs. Oxide Zinc, 25 cases Copper Paint, 70 bundles Whalebone, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 1,943 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Iowa*, for Glasgow—220 bbls. Fish-oil, 4,935 bbls. Flour, 30,574 bushels Wheat, 9 cases Handkerchiefs, 807 boxes Cheese, 17 casks Whale-foots.

By the bark *Sirene*, for Rotterdam—2,544 bbls. Resin, 3,400 Staves.

By the brig *Kilsey*, for Bilboa—1,498 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig *Edwin Rowe*, for Vigo—2,030 bushels Wheat, 2,165 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *Americus*, for Gibraltar—2,075 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in moderate demand at $6 50@$7. Pearls have been inactive at $9@$9 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 415 bbls.

COFFEE—The dealings in Rio, since our last, have been quite extensive at full and buoyant prices, the sales having amounted to 19,689 bags, by the late steamers, within a range of from 11¼c.@12¾c., gold, in bond, ₩ lb. Included in the sales have been 9,069 bags by the *Santos*, (out of a cargo of 9,994 bags;) 6,596 bags by the *Merrimac*, (the cargo of which comprised 15,274 bags, and 2,495 bags by the *Halley*, (which brought hither 11,770 bags Rio, and 3,469 bags Santos.) There were also rumors current of sales of some invoices by late sailing-vessel arrivals, but particulars were not given. There has been some call for other descriptions within our range. We quote: Java at 19c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15¼c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo in bond, 8¼c.@9c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more freely dealt in, but, under liberal offerings, prices have been again quoted a shade lower, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,781 bales for early delivery, (of which 811 bales were to arrive,) including 1,737 bales to shippers, 918 bales to spinners, and 126 bales to speculators. Also, 2,400 bales for forward delivery, including 1,000 bales basis Low Middling, for September, at 17⅜c.@17 11-16c.; 900 bales do. for October, at 16 9-16c.@16⅝c.; 300 bales do. for November, at 16¼c.@16⅜c.; 200 bales do. for November and December at 16¼c. ₩ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅝	16⅞	17	17⅛
Low Middling	17⅞	18	18⅛	18⅛
Middling	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝	19
Good Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,717
Receipts last week	9,594
Receipts the preceding week	7,041
Receipts since Sept. 1	30,526
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,417
Receipts the preceding year	648,429
Receipts ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	2,489
Exports since Sept. 1	13,938
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	13,000

FRUIT—There has not been much call for Layer Raisins, which have been quoted weak at $3 40@$3 50, chiefly at $3 40, ₩ box; sales, 1,350 boxes. Currants have been quite sparingly purchased on the basis of 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. Citron has been in demand and held with increasing firmness on the basis of 45c. ₩ lb. Sardines meet with a ready sale on the basis of 17¼c.@17½c., gold, for quarter boxes. We quote: Layer Raisins at $3 40@$3 50 ₩ box; Currants, at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.; Almonds, 20c.@21¼c.; Figs, 12¼c.@25c.; Turkish Prunes, new, 13c.@13½c.; Brazil Nuts, 8c.@8¼c.; Leghorn Citron, 45c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered rather more freely at a shade easier prices. The demand has been less confident, mainly for shipping grades of Extra, within a range of from $5 25@$5 40 for fair ordinary to good brands, chiefly State, on which basis about 7,300 bbls. have been disposed of since our last. There has not been much movement in the medium or better grades, which have been quoted more in favor of buyers, though desirable lots have not been pressed for sale. The general market closed dull and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,900 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at from $4 75@$5 15 chiefly at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 15@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to very choice do., $5 45@$6 10; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 50 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 10@$4 35
Sour Flour	4 65@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 15
Extra State	5 15@ 6 10
Extra City, shipping brands	5 25@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 25@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 55@ 7 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 10@ 5 40
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 40@ 7 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 60@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in light demand at less buoyant rates. Sales reported since our last of 570 bbls., in lots, at about $4 75@$5 15 for very poor to good Ordinary, and at $5 15@$9 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 35@$5 65 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet and heavy at $4 65@$5 15 for Yellow and White Western; $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey; $5 25@$5 30 for Brandywine, and $5 15 for Southern, ₩ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$4 70@$6 10
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 10@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 5 75
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 60@ 5 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	25 75@26 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet today. The offerings of Prime Spring and Red and Amber Western (Winter) have been quite moderate. The demand, however, has been limited, for both shipment and home use. Some speculative inquiry has been noted, chiefly for sound Amber. Prices have been somewhat variable, but closed decidedly weaker for Spring, and rather easier for Red and Amber Winter. The principal holders have not been very urgent sellers, though some have shown rather more willingness to meet buyers [illegible]

[illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request at 90c.@95c. for shipping, and [illegible] for local use [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in light request, at from 15c.@20c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@8c. for old growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 71 bales.

HIDES—There has been a light movement reported at about previous figures; sales, 5,000 Vera Cruz, 1,000 Buenos Ayres, and 1,000 Texas on private terms.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce has been in moderate demand [illegible]

[illegible]

	1870.	1869.
Buffalo	7,279,300 ft.	[illegible]
Oswego	7,796,500 ft.	[illegible]
Total	15,075,800 ft.	20,442,300 ft.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain canals for the second week of September were:

[illegible]

Of the Boards and Scantling received in 1870, 11,478,600 feet were by the Erie, and 2,744,500 feet by the Champlain canal. [illegible]

[illegible]

METALS—There has been a lively business in Ingot Copper [illegible]

[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—There has been a better inquiry for Crude [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been [illegible]

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in demand at uniform rates. [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents. ₩ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ¾ blood Fleece	[illegible]
Common and ¼ Fleece	[illegible]
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	[illegible]
Extra and XX Fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ¾ blood Fleece	[illegible]
Common and ¼ Fleece	[illegible]
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ¾ blood Fleece	[illegible]
Common and ¼ Fleece	[illegible]
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	[illegible]
Unwashed Fleeces	[illegible]
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	[illegible]
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	[illegible]
Common Fleece	[illegible]
Common Fleece, burry	[illegible]
Santa Fe.	
Washed White Fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed White Fleece	[illegible]
Black	[illegible]
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	[illegible]
Spring Clip, A 1	[illegible]
Spring Clip, A 2	[illegible]
Spring Clip, B	[illegible]
Spring Clip, S	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	[illegible]
Burry lots, 2c.@5c. ₩ lb. less.	
Pulled, Extra	[illegible]
Pulled, Super	[illegible]
Pulled, Low	[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	[illegible]
Super	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]
Western Limed Pulled	[illegible]
Southern Limed Pulled	[illegible]
Tub Washed	[illegible]
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Hope	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres Merino	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—There has been more demand for Cotton room, by steam, for Liverpool, at stronger rates. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870.

Trade is just now quite dull and slack, owing chiefly to a glut in the markets, and also to the fact that the supplies are almost entirely of common stock. [illegible]

SALES TODAY.

[illegible]

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

188 State Hogs were sold this forenoon at 9¼c. ₩ lb.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS,

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery,

have the largest and best-assorted stock in the City of PARLOR, CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts [illegible] Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLISS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PUBLIC WELCOME HOME RECEPTION will be given to the United States Minister to Hayti, Hon. E. D. Bassett, His Excellency E. J. Roye, President of Liberia; Hon. and Rev. Mr. Priest, of Liberia; Hon. J. J. Wright, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina; Hon. J. J. Spelman, of the Mississippi Legislature; Hon. Geo. T. Ruby, State Senator of Texas, at Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 7½ o'clock. W. P. POWELL, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements. PETER VOGELSANG, Secretary.

TO ALL INTERESTED IN SILVER MINING.—A party of gentlemen about leaving for the silver mines of Colorado, wish to communicate with owners of mines who desire to have them examined and reported on as regards value, title, &c. [illegible] SAMUEL TOWNSEND. H. M. DWYER.

EXCELSIOR DRAIN TILE WORKS.—Office No. 15 Wall-st., New-York. Call on or address OTIS CHICKERING, Drainage, Landscape and Civil Engineer.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane.—Blank books, paper and stationery, all kinds, at low prices. Books made to pattern. Job printing and lithographic work. Orders solicited.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
HEARTSEASE. Characters by Miss Lotta, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Messrs. Hamilton, Lawler, Bowers and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FAUST. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
CAMILLE, OR THE CRACKED HEART, and BLACK-EYED SUZING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
GRAND GALA CONCERT AND BALL. Under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our special dispatches from the seat of war in Europe show that negotiations looking toward an armistice are in progress between our representatives at Paris and London and the British Foreign Office. A letter from Lord LYTTON, published yesterday in London, accuses the Government of apathy in restoring peace, and compares its course to that of NERO "fiddling while Rome was burning." The *Constitutionnel*, now published at Tours, says M. THIERS is satisfied with the result of his mission to England and the authorization of Lord LYONS to act in the intermediary negotiations, and he is to proceed to Vienna to secure the co-operation of Austria, if possible. On Tuesday the foreign representative arrived at Tours, and visited the members of the French Government. Señor OLOZAGA'S instructions, it is now stated, were to recognize the French Republic officially, after the British Minister in Paris had done so, but the Spanish Minister acted without waiting for Lord LYONS to act.

Dispatches received by the Bavarian Minister of War, represent that the French, under Gen. VINOY, were defeated between Villeneuve and Montrange, on the 19th inst., and driven within their intrenchments, with the loss of seven cannon and a thousand prisoners. This is probably the same encounter in which the French claimed a victory at Vissoux, the locality indicated being nearly identical, and the date the same. Our special dispatches reiterate the claim of the Prussians to a victory on the 19th inst. between Villeneuve and Montrange. A London dispatch says the Germans occupy Nemours. The French Government has ordered troops from all parts of the country to concentrate upon Paris. Transports have landed 6,000 Zouaves and 2,000 Chasseurs-à-Cheval at Toulon. The defenders of Paris are represented to be exceedingly active in throwing up earthworks at the northern approaches to the city, while the defenses on the south side are strengthened hourly. Reports received at Tours state that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans Railway were repulsed and compelled to fall back upon Malesherbes and Pithiviers. The *Univers* says Metz is provisioned for many weeks, and cannot be taken by assault nor by starvation. The Bavarian War Minister has received intelligence of another sortie by the garrison at Strasbourg, on Tuesday, who were repulsed with heavy loss.

Our London correspondent telegraphs a statement made by a prominent American, just returned from Germany, to the effect that the South German States are using Prussia in the war, with the intention to proclaim a republic at the close. He represents the republican sentiment as pervading the whole of Germany. *Mitrailleuses* of a new pattern are to be supplied to the Bavarian Army which will discharge 350 balls a minute. Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The City of Rome was occupied by Italian troops yesterday. There was great delight at Florence, and the city was covered with flags. The Papal organ in London says the Ministry, under the new régime, will consist of Mazzini, Carrola, Cemaschi, Fabrisi, Porta, Ferrari, Mancini, Mussi and Garibaldi.

On Tuesday afternoon a large building in process of erection at Glasgow, Scotland, fell and buried eleven workmen in the ruins, five of whom were killed....News has been received at London of the loss of the American whaler *Alto*....The Emperor of Brazil is expected at Vienna soon.

GENERAL.

The New-York Democratic State Convention met at Rochester yesterday, and nominated JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor; ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor; ASHER P. NICHOLS, Controller; JOHN D. FAY, Canal Commissioner, long term; GEORGE W. CHAPMAN, Canal Commissioner, short term; SOLOMON SCHEU, State Prison Inspector. The claims of the Young Democracy were ignored altogether, and their delegates sent in a protest, to which no attention was paid.

The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania commenced its eighteenth annual session yesterday.

A serious conflict between whites and negroes in Laurens County, South Carolina, is reported.

The Haymaker Base-ball Club, of Troy, beat the Pastime, of Baltimore, yesterday, by a score of 22 to 7.

The Nevada Republican Convention met at Elkoy yesterday. The probabilities were in favor of the nomination of TRITLE for Governor and SUNGERLAND for Lieutenant-Governor.

Yesterday was the second day of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Universalists at Gloucester, Mass. A discourse was delivered by Rev. A. A. MINER, and several reports submitted on the condition of the Church, which was represented as very prosperous.

The Commissioners have concluded to sell the interest of the State of Tennessee in several delinquent railroads, on the 3d of November.

The property of the Empire Mining Company at Grass Valley, Cal., valued at $150,000, was burned on Tuesday.

About 20,000 acres of forest land at Plymouth, Mass., has been burned over within the last few days and a large amount of timber and cord wood destroyed.

The State of California has commenced suit against the Pacific Mail Steam-ships *Montana* and *America* for nearly half a million dollars for violation of the Passenger act.

The whale-ship *Norman*, from the Arctic Ocean, arrived at San Francisco, on Tuesday, with a cargo of oil, whale-bone and ivory, and brings favorable reports from other vessels in the same region.

Tucson, the capital of Arizona, is reported to be virtually in a state of siege. The Indians have killed many whites, destroyed the mails and mail stations, and driven the farmers from their ranches. The people are raising subscriptions and forming volunteer companies to fight the savages.

A French bark, the *Cayenne*, from Bordeaux, was found abandoned off Cape Henlopen and towed into New-Castle, N. C., on the 15th inst. It was loaded with hides, log-wood, &c.

Six thousand five hundred dollars has been awarded to Mrs. G. T. MAYO by a Court at Boston, for injuries sustained on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

A railroad accident occurred near Sheboygan, Mich., on Tuesday. One man was killed and several injured.

In the Board of Education yesterday a report was read from the City Superintendent showing that on the day of reopening the public schools 79,678 pupils were present, and 2,102 teachers. Payment of a number of bills illegally incurred by School Trustees was refused. The total payments on account of public schools during the quarter ending Sept. 16, was $588,169 72.

One hundred guns were fired in the City Hall Park yesterday by the Thomas Coman Fourth Ward Association, in honor of the nomination of Gov. HOFFMAN.

The interest on stocks and bonds due on the 1st of November next, will be paid on and after that date by the City Chamberlain. The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst.

The New-York Democracy.

Tammany is supreme. The delegates assembled in convention, yesterday, simply to register its decrees. Mr. TWEED nodded, and they obeyed. He drafted the programme, and they executed it to the letter. There never was greater unanimity,—or more servile compliance with the commands of a dictator. Mr. TWEED looked and conquered. The Young Democracy, who proposed to contest his right to dominate, were not allowed even a hearing. Their delegates were denied admittance except as spectators, and the protest they handed in was treated with silent contempt. Mighty is Tammany, and, mightier still, its TWEED!

The nominations, too, were managed as only Tammany knows how to manage. Every point had been settled in advance, and every name was adopted "by acclamation." HOFFMAN, and BEACH, and NICHOLS, and FAY, and CHAPMAN, and SCHEU were all renominated. Thus does Tammany stand by its friends. Mr. HOFFMAN has served it faithfully. It placed him in the chair by fraudulent votes and fraudulent manipulation of the ballot-box, and right pluckily has he reciprocated its favors. Not even the Erie iniquity suffered in his hands. He had earned a renomination, therefore, and now goes before the State for its verdict on his administration. The power behind the throne promises him a majority from this City of between 55,000 and 65,000, and the fault will not be Tammany's if it be less. The work was easy enough under the old order of things. It were then as easy to give a hundred thousand majority as half that number. Mr. TWEED had but to decide what was needed, and in an instant it was there. This time the calculation lacks the element of certainty. We shall have an honest election. The legion of repeaters will not have an opportunity of displaying their prowess. Falsifying the count will be a hazardous, if not an impossible, process. Mr. HOFFMAN, then, must be re-elected by the State at large—or be defeated. The strength of Tammany was expended yesterday. The law will hold it in check in November. The Young Democracy, whom it despised at Rochester, will cripple its capacity for mischief on election day.

There is to be a vigorous canvass, we are told. On the Republican side there certainly will be. But the proceedings of yesterday promise little on account of the Democracy. They were intent upon being unanimous—they desired everything to be carried by acclamation; and in the eagerness to preserve an outward semblance of harmony, they sacrificed the essential conditions of strength. The platform amounts to nothing. It treats us to what the reporter calls a "general indictment against the Republican Party," which might be formidable if it were not untrue. It denounces the Congressional legislation preventing naturalization and election frauds,—as well it may do, since without these agencies the party loses its strongest guarantees of power. The Canal Funding bill is approved, but not a word appears in condemnation of the scandalous frauds which have disgraced the Democratic management of the canals. The administration of Gov. HOFFMAN is indorsed,—the partnership with Erie in the consummation of a scheme which the whole financial world brands as infamous, not being excepted. There is, moreover, the usual amount of buncombe prepared specially for the ear of the foreign-born citizen. A free-trade resolution and a resolution relating to internal revenue—both too flimsy to deceive—complete the statement of issues with which the party proposes to go before the State.

As are the resolutions so are the speeches. They are as juicy as sawdust—as edifying as a shake of Mr. TWEED'S head. Mr. TILDEN wandered into foreign parts and lost himself—returning home only to tell us that the United States drift toward imperialism. The temporary Chairman, Mr. DEWITT, is reported to have "entered upon a sharp criticism of the Republican Party,"—which may or may not have been something terrible. He denounced "all its acts," the reporter tells us, and we dare say the denunciation kept as near the truth as the first resolution, which is pretty nearly all falsehood. Mr. O'GORMAN was eloquent in generalities, and our versatile and popular Mayor did what he could to enliven the oratory. But it was all to no purpose. Tammany had decided upon making matters pleasant, and to that end made them dull. Mr. TWEED lifted his little finger and promised a big majority—and that was the only speech that possessed significance. All else was dry and barren.

The unity boasted of is, then, achieved only by ignoring the vital questions which distract the party everywhere. The Democracy of the Empire State, who have sounded their own praises for months past, would fain crawl into power emasculated and contemptible. There are Democrats who are not ashamed of Democracy—who adhere to the national platform and to principles and purposes with which the party is nationally identified. The Rochester Convention had two straight paths before it. It might have honestly avowed afresh the propositions of the platform on which SEYMOUR stood in regard to the Reconstruction acts and the national debt, or it might have frankly pronounced these "dead issues," of which the party cannot be too soon divested. The Convention took neither course; it evaded the questions altogether. Thus while the party throughout the country is notoriously distracted by divisions and controversies, growing out of extreme and moderate views in reference to the Republican policy, the Democrats of New-York shrink from the responsibility of helping or restraining either section. They dare not again denounce reconstruction as an usurpation, and they have not manliness enough to declare it a finished work. They are afraid to impugn the validity of the recent constitutional amendments, yet withhold their support from the judgment which pronounces them complete. There may be a certain degree of cunning in this method of escaping ugly differences, but assuredly the policy which "dodges" great issues, and magnifies little ones, is destitute of every real element of strength, and every claim to respect and support. It is the policy of tricksters,—not of honest politicians. It is the policy of a bankrupt and desperate party,—not of a party entering upon a canvass with a confidence inspired by honest purposes and a good cause.

Money Bags vs. National Honor.

The English people are out of temper with everybody and everything at the present moment. They are not satisfied with Mr. GLADSTONE. They are still less satisfied with their Queen, whose life has been spent, since her husband's death, in studying how *not* to do her duty. Then, again, they do not like the war. They do not at all like their own prospects. They are very much afraid that they have no army, and that their fleet is a delusion. They begin to think that their beautiful "neutrality policy" may in the end prove a disastrous mistake. They have acted with extreme meanness—to use no harsher word—toward the faithful ally of seventeen long years. They have clapped their hands on their breeches pockets, and cried out to the belligerents, "we don't want to have anything to do with either of you. Fight away as long as you like, only buy all you require of us." And now it seems as though this system would not pay in the end. "When we see two nations fighting," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*—the only English journal which has the courage to speak out—"it is very doubtful policy to dance round the combatants screaming like an excited old lady when she sees two navvies belabouring each other in the streets." That is a complete description of the attitude which England has occupied during the present war. "There is not a civil word for us anywhere on the whole Continent," complains the London *Times*. What else could England reasonably expect?

That Mr. GLADSTONE should have proved wholly unequal to the great crisis which has overtaken Europe, will surprise no one who has carefully studied his character and career. He is a man infirm of purpose, and representing nothing in England but that peddling, "shop-keeping" spirit which is gradually sapping the energy and spirit of the country. He is afraid to move a finger until he is quite sure that the movement will not risk his popularity—and while he is waiting to be sure of that, the opportunity for action passes by, or the country drifts into a series of hopeless blunders. There is no longer any leader in England. The Liberal Party accepts Mr. GLADSTONE, because it must have a head, and there is no one else but the "people's WILLIAM" to put forward. Mr. BRIGHT would not command the loyalty of the larger section of the party. Lord RUSSELL is out of date. The younger members are not sufficiently powerful with the public to take a leading position. The country has had great faith in Mr. GLADSTONE, founded on his skill as a financier, and when it made him Prime Minister it expected great things of him. He has disappointed everybody. He has uttered a sentimental lament over the war as a "mournful and miserable" business. Further than this he has not attempted to go. He has made himself a party to the "policy" of insulting France and crouching down before Prussia—only to be detested by the one and despised by the other. This is one result of having a Prime Minister who is destitute at once of courage and genius. Lord PALMERSTON may sometimes have been an imprudent man, but he at least had something better about him than the heart of a slave.

England down on her knees before her money bags will be obliged some day to admit that even the plan of alternately truckling to foreign Powers and insulting them will not render her secure. A great danger menaces her at this moment. If France forgives her for her dastardly behavior during the present war, Frenchmen must be made of different stuff from what they were. Prussia will never be reluctant to deal her a humiliating blow. If Russia and Prussia have a secret understanding with each other, as seems extremely probable, troubles in the East will arise very soon after this war is over. BISMARCK has most likely made proposals to the Czar which insure the neutrality of that potentate during the war with France, and the compact can scarcely be one which England would approve. The Czar has gone out of his way to pay compliments to the Germans on their valor and success—which does not look much like that intervention in favor of France which we have been bidden to expect. England will be in no position to check the next Eastern movement of Russia. She will never again find French soldiers fighting by her side. Her working men preach about the duty of settling all national disputes by arbitration, at the very time one of the most frightful wars of modern times is raging. Her middle class go to the Crystal Palace to feast their eyes on an imitation of the destruction of the bridge at Kiel. It is a wonder that a theatrical spectacle of the carnage at Sedan has not been arranged for their amusement. The Prime Minister is going about the country trying on frieze coats, and tasting Irish whisky. This is "England's attitude," while Europe is convulsed with war. With the yeomanry class almost extinct, with the best blood of the country drained away by emigration, with an incapable Ministry at the head of affairs, and shop-keepers ruling the nation—what other result could have been looked for?

The Rationale of War.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, probably taking up RUSKIN'S recent appeal to women to put an end to war, has issued a call for a female Convention, to be held in any country that appears most convenient, for the purpose of taking active measures to put an end to the decision of international controversies by mutual slaughter. She says that wives should resolve not to welcome their husbands home, or offer them caresses, and applaud when they come, "reeking with carnage," but should show, in every possible way, with voice and pen, and by dress and demeanor, their horror and detestation of this mode of settling differences. We hope the Convention may be held, and that it may be well attended, and that its utterances may be powerful and impressive, and that it will be animated by a proper sense of the magnitude of the task it has before it—which we fear Mrs. HOWE is not. The number of bad things in the world which cannot be put down by conventions is enormous, and, though conventions are good as far as they go, they are, we fear, too largely resorted to, owing to the very defective appreciation which people who get them up have of the depth and intensity of most of the great ills which afflict human society. We believe it is DE MAISTRE who asks what our opinion of cats would be, if we heard that they were in the habit of collecting in bodies of from five thousand to ten thousand on a side, on a large plain, and biting and scratching each other to death with loud mewing for the space of several hours. We should certainly look on them as the most revolting of quadrupeds, and their battles as examples of unequaled ferocity. Mrs. HOWE, and most advocates of peace at any price, doubtless look at the encounters of large armies somewhat in the same way, and, so looking at them, have no words strong enough to express their sense of their monstrosity and guiltiness. But if human battles were of this kind, war would long ago have disappeared from the earth. Or if they still recurred, the proposed Woman's Convention would find it not very hard to make arrangements for putting them down.

But as war is, the difficulties in the way of general peace are enormous. In the first place, international disputes are frequently of such a nature that it is impossible to submit them to any tribunal, however learned or impartial. Take the present war between France and Germany as an illustration. There is absolutely nothing in its origin, which a lawyer could put down on paper and argue before a Court. One says: "I am a far stronger, abler, more highly civilized and worthy nation than you. You ought not to have as much weight in the world, or be listened to by our neighbors as respectfully as I am. Confess that this is true." The other replies: "It is not true, and your mere assertion of it shows what a scoundrel you are, and how unfit to have any weight at all in the civilized world. I see you are jealous of me, and are going to attack me. Come on, I am ready for you." All this is no doubt foolish, and, considering its consequences, wicked; but any remedy we propose for it must be something which will not only convince men of the horrors of war—with these belligerents are always as familiar as are the members of the Peace Society—but make them, in masses, more modest, self-sacrificing, indifferent to fame and intent on the practice of virtue. In other words, to prevent wars of this kind, which have simply national *amour propre* at the bottom of them, you must improve human character, which is a very slow process and cannot be done by conventions. When nations are roused by the fear that they are about to lose their legitimate place in the estimation of mankind, there is nobody who can quiet them with words. Nothing will prevent them submitting the matter to the test of their own courage and capacity. Nothing but a very low estimate of these qualities will induce them to submit it to the decision of a few men, and if they have a low estimate of their courage or capacity, they are pretty sure to be base people in various ways, and unfit for the best works of peace as well as for the best feats of war.

In the second place, paradoxical as it sounds, the very improvement which is going on in human character helps to perpetuate war. The more conscientious, public spirited, and self-sacrificing people become, the nobler the aspect war assumes in their eyes, and when they make it, the more earnestly and determinedly it is waged. Nobody who has closely watched the popular feeling in any country about any of the great wars of the last forty years can doubt this. Men put their very best qualities into war in our day more than their worst. The holiness of war, and the nobleness of the men who engage in it, and the strength of their claims on the gratitude of their countrymen, were never more talked of, or more deeply felt. One of the main difficulties one has in exciting horror of war lies in the fact that it involves surrendering, or willingness to surrender life, as well as killing the enemy, and this, of course, powerfully impresses the imagination. We shall never succeed, therefore, in making the soldier's trade disreputable by talking of him as "reeking with carnage." People don't think of that; they think of his having, on such a day, stood for long hours, amid appalling sights and sounds, ready at any moment to lay down life for their sake, or as having laid it down for their sake. Whether he killed anybody in battle is always doubtful; but there can be no doubt about his willingness to be killed himself, and nothing we can say will ever cause a man of whom this can be said to be otherwise than respectable in the eyes of the world, until there is some great change in human nature. The President of the Peace Society himself, we venture to say, finds his eyesight growing dim when he reads how "HORATIUS kept the bridge," or how MACDONALD marched at the head of his column over the bloody plain of Wagram; and human nature will certainly have lost seriously in some ways when such deeds seem simply repulsive.

The difficulty of getting rid of the sword as a decider of disputes was well illustrated last year by the publication of VICTOR HUGO'S, and his brother peace delegates', grand plan for the pacification of the world. They were going to abolish standing armies and war altogether, they said; but, first of all, they were going to clear the ground for this happy state of things by one grand war, in which all the despots, and the wicked generally, would be brought to condign punishment. Is that the war which is now going on?

Thus far the history of the siege of Paris is simply this, that in spite of a determined resistance from the French Army Corps under Gen. VINOY, who were posted in the woods extending from Sceaux to Versailles, the investment of the south side of Paris has evidently been completed. The withdrawal of the French forces posted at Pierrefitte, north of St. Denis, must not be confounded with the movement in the south, though referred to in King WILLIAM'S dispatch in connection with it. An advance on St. Denis means the commencement of an investment on the northern side of the city, which to all appearance, will be effected without much resistance.

The new French Republic is, it appears, destined not to escape the bane of its predecessors. At Paris the revolution is republican, at Lyons they have hoisted the red flag, and proclaimed the Republic democratic and social. Considering the source from which the cable telegram quotes this intelligence, it may be safely regarded with considerable suspicion. Every friend of human liberty regards with intense anxiety the development of the new order of things in France. Democratic progress in Europe may be retarded half a century by its failure, as its success will have a corresponding effect in hastening popular enfranchisement. If the Socialists are to repeat the follies of 1848, they will only throw the destinies of France once more into the hands of the alarmed millions of peasant proprietors, who will welcome any despotism that promises to lay the spectre of Communism.

The attack by the Prussians upon the citadel of Mont Valerien has evidently reminded the Committee for the Defense of Paris that the western side of the city could not safely be left to the sole protection of its single fort. Ironclad gun-boats have been placed on the Seine, which runs parallel with the entire western contour of the walls. If the natural advantages of the high banks of the river are fully improved, it would only be at frightful cost that an attack from the west could succeed. The fighting along the heights that run in a north-westerly direction from Villeneuve some miles south of Paris to Montrouge, on the outer line of southern defense, shows that the effect of the heavy Prussian artillery is to be attempted on the line of small forts that defend Paris on the south, while the activity exhibited in throwing up earthworks along the northern line of defense shows that the importance of this most vital of the approaches to the city is as fully appreciated by the besieged as it is by the military leaders of the besiegers. Let St. Denis once be turned, and the tongue of land formed there by the sharp bend of the Seine be held by the enemy, and the final assault on Paris will not be far distant. The gaining of such a position on the north would neutralize all the other parts of the fortified line, and the activity at this point comes not a moment too soon, even though no disposition has yet been shown to attack it.

Historical precedents have become inverted in these latter days. The proclamation of a French republic used to inaugurate a carnival of bloodshed—we have seen it set up without the loss of a single life. The Germans were wont to be considered the most pacific of Europeans—today they have proved themselves the most warlike. And yet stranger than these and other contradictions of previous experience, Rome was yesterday occupied by a hostile army without bloodshed. ATTILA, ALARIC, ROBERT GUISCARD, the Constable BOURBON, NAPOLEON and GARIBALDI are but a few of the leaders who have, in turn, either sacked and pillaged or taken forcible possession of Rome. The Eternal City can count nearly as many sieges as she has seen of generations; but now, when she takes, amid the acclaim of united Italy, the place which Florence gladly resigns to her, it was fitting that the troops of the Italian Kingdom should enter as friends and be welcomed as brothers.

The irrepressible Chinaman has arrived almost in our midst, and may be inspected 150 strong, in the full glory of "wooden shoes, loose trousers, blue blouses and broad hats," at Pompton, N. J. What that easy-going State thinks of its visitors we have yet to learn. As might be expected, the advent of John is regarded with very questionable satisfaction by his Hibernian fellow-laborers. It is satisfactory to learn that the "personal baggage" of the immigrants filled one entire car on the Erie Railroad, since there is a general delusion abroad that the Celestial carries all his wardrobe on his back. The free and enlightened Christians who some of these days may be fired with the ambition of breaking the heads of the new-comers, may possibly discover that said baggage consisted of Josses and heathenish charms not to be tolerated in a civilized community.

That one-third of the entire number of children of school age in Brooklyn should be necessarily deprived of education, owing to the want of accommodation, is a state of things far from creditable to the City of Churches. The educational problem in our great cities is one of growing seriousness, and it is far from improbable that some sort of compulsory enactment may be required, at no distant date, to save us from the consequences of juvenile ignorance and vice. Obviously, the first step to meet this is to leave no excuse for keeping children from school. The addition of five new buildings will scarcely rescue Brooklyn from the reproach of being in the rear of its educational requirements. But if Brooklyn falls short in accommodation, New-York must fall seriously short in attendance, since with double the population we show more than three thousand less children on the rolls than the sister city. Making all needful allowance for suburban residence and a greater number of private educational institutions, there is a serious deficiency here which represents an evil which we cannot too soon devise some measures to remedy.

The Chassepot, even by the confession of unfriendly critics, has really "worked wonders." "It is effective at 1,800 paces, and may easily be fired five times a minute," so that with a thousand French soldiers in possession of this deadly weapon, five thousand bullets a minute may be hurled on an advancing column at the distance of one mile, and, taking the most rapid rate of advance at ten minutes, the assailants must pass through a storm of 50,000 bullets before they can be close to the enemy. As the needle-gun only becomes effective at a distance of six hundred yards, the Prussians have to traverse 1,200 yards without being able to return the enemy's fire. These facts sufficiently explain the new tactics followed by the French in the present war of awaiting instead of advancing to attack, and they render still more marvelous the almost uninterrupted course of German successes.

Is it not almost time that the ubiquitous correspondent ceased to invent conversations with BISMARCK? BISMARCK is about the last person in the world likely to confide any of his plans to a newspaper reporter. Fancy the most cunning man of the age sending for an "interviewer," in order to discuss the crisis with him! These conversations with BISMARCK are fraudulent, one and all. They are intended to deceive the public, and only simpletons could be induced to place any faith whatever in them.

The papers have lately been flooded with stories about the interview between the King of Prussia and NAPOLEON. In most of these "yarns" the King is represented as having been in a towering rage, and the Emperor quiet and self-possessed. Perhaps people will agree to reject these fictions, and to accept as authentic the account given by the King himself. He declares that he was much touched by the meeting, and writes to the Queen, of the Emperor, in a spirit even of tenderness. Another story, which of late has been industriously circulated, is to the effect that the Ex-Emperor had contrived to amass an enormous fortune. This is now contradicted on the authority of the London *Times*—a paper which has followed him with bitter hostility. The Emperor, it is positively announced, is as poor as he was in 1848, having only a cottage which his mother, Queen HORTENSE, bequeathed to him. The Empress possesses only her private jewels, and the Prince Imperial a house near Trieste which some one left to him by will. It is always good sport to invent falsehoods at the expense of the fallen—"when a man is down kick him," says the vulgar adage. So it is not very likely that the authoritative announcements now made will stop the flow of stories about NAPOLEON'S greed and avarice.

The *Evening Mail* of last evening rejoices over its fourth anniversary. The success of our sparkling and ably-edited contemporary is a legitimate triumph of respectable journalism. To Major BUNDY, who has for two years held the editorial management of the *Mail*, must be attributed the largest share of the credit due to the production of a paper which is lively without scurrility and "newsy" without being either frivolous or sensational.

Gottschalk's Remains.

The remains of the lamented LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK are now lying at Quarantine, aboard the steam-ship *Merrimack*, arrived from Rio Janeiro, yesterday. They are intrusted to the care of WILLIAM HALL & SON, the publishers of the deceased. A requiem mass will be sung over them at St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, on Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon next, and afterward they will be consigned to a tomb in Green-Wood Cemetery.

The Recent Heavy Gale at Sea—Ships in Distress.

Mr. HENRY SEGUINE, of the pilot-boat *Isaac Webb* No. 3, reports that on Sunday, Sept. 18, the vessel encountered a fearful hurricane in latitude 40° 40', longitude 68° 20', commencing at the E. N. E. and veering round to the N. W. The barometer fell rapidly from 30 to 28.70. The wind was blowing with fearful violence for fifteen hours, and there was a tremendous sea running in all directions. On Monday, the 19th, after the gale, they fell in with the bark *Huron*, of Maitland, N. S., from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, with all her sails blown from her yards. She wanted no assistance. At 8 P. M. they fell in with the bark *Edward*, (of Maitland, N. S.,) in a leaky condition, having nine feet of water in her hold. They next met the ship *Kenilworth*, (Br.,) from New-Haven, for St. John's. They hove to, and took from her the Captain, (PUTNAM,) his wife, and her sister. The Captain had his leg broken by a spar falling on it. The Captain made an agreement with the pilot-boat that the latter should assist the bark into the nearest port, the ship *Kenilworth* furnishing four men. On going to the bark, they found her abandoned by her mate and crew, and the crew of the pilot-boat *Hope*, No. 1, in possession. They lay by her all night, the *Hope's* crew pumping all the time. On boarding her the next morning, they found the water had gained on them, she having thirteen feet of water in her. They would not allow the crew of the *Webb* to assist them. The latter left, feeling confident she would soon go down. Had the crew of the bark staid by her, Mr. SEGUINE believes she could have been saved, with the assistance of both boats. She was a new vessel just off the stocks.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mlle. Nilsson's Second Concert.

New-York has a new goddess; a goddess with a brow of alabaster, with eyes of turquoise and with golden hair; with the sweetest of smiles, and, more potent and delightful still, a voice which this side of Paradise few mortal ears are likely to hear surpassed. We can recall JENNY LIND, and remember that she was an idol too. But the new divinity is made of finer stuff than her compatriot and predecessor. She has in her not less of the angel—and very much more of the woman. She is more lovely in person, more versatile in ability, and, to our perception, more exalted in soul. This likewise seems to be the conviction of an audience more critical and fastidious than that which listened here to the former nightingale, while including many of the same individuals. Both singers must be accounted wonderful, indeed phenomenal, as mistresses of their art. Perhaps JENNY LIND, in some technical aspects, should be called the superior. But far more important than this advantage, if indeed it exists, Mlle. NILSSON'S passion, tenderness and dramatic fire place her in a loftier and grander niche than her rival. HANDEL is of a higher order of composers than VERDI, and probably Mme. GOLDSCHMIDT can sing, or could once have sung, "Angels ever bright and fair" as superbly as Mlle. NILSSON; but it is certain that the former could never have equaled the latter in "Ernani Involami." Now, comparative excellence is to be measured not by degrees in one style alone but in all styles. In other words, superiority is to be adjudged, in art as in physiology, by the totality of functions. Thus, if we find one artist equal to another in a single department, and far outshining him in others, the laurel goes with versatility. And this must be emphatically so where the ampler breadth of scope takes in the strongest and deepest passions of our nature.

Steinway Hall was again crowded last night to excess. The house was otherwise as brilliant as that of Mlle. NILSSON'S first appearance on Monday; and the tokens of satisfaction were apparently more rapturous and decidedly more spontaneous that on that critical occasion. On Monday there was blended with the expectancy of being pleased and the purpose of generous hospitality a certain tentative expression with which New-York is very apt of late years to receive new artists. There was joy, but it was chastened with doubt; thunders of applause, but with an implicit reserve touching the distinction between welcome and indorsement. But last night the public were literally at Mlle. NILSSON'S feet. The programme of the occasion was, like that of the first concert, adroitly selected. Its numbers are subjoined:

PART I.

1. Overture........"Freyschutz"..........Weber
Orchestra.
2. Duet................"Il Barbiere"..........Rossini
Signori Brignoli and Verger.
3. Violin Solo....Fantasia, "Faust"......Vieuxtemps
Mr. Henry Vieuxtemps.
4. Cavatina........"Ernani Involami"..........Verdi
Mlle. Christine Nilsson.
5. Piano Solo....Fantasia, "Lurline"..........Wallace
Mr. James Wehli.
6. Mandolinata..........................Paladilhe
First time in America.
Miss Annie Louise Cary.
7. Quartet, ("Mezza Notte")...."Martha"...Flotow
Milles. Nilsson and Cary, and Signori Brignoli and Verger.

PART II.

1. Overture..........................Flotow
Orchestra.
2. Romanza........"Non Torno"..........Tito Mattei
Signor Verger.
3. Scena ed Aria........"Lucia"..........Donizetti
Mlle. Christine Nilsson.
4. Violin Solo.."La Bohemienne".....Vieuxtemps
Mr. Henry Vieuxtemps.
5. "Si tu Savais"..........................Balfe
Signor P. Brignoli.
6. Duet........."Don Pasquale"..........Donizetti
Mlle. Nilsson and Signor Verger.
7. Coronation March."Prophet"..........Meyerbeer
Orchestra.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK led the overture to "Der Freischuetz" with his customary precision and verve, and the duet from "Il Barbiere" was then heard to the satisfaction of the audience. M. VERGER lacks unction, breadth and humor for *Figaro*, but he sang the music artistically, and Signor BRIGNOLI, who was in capital voice, delighted his admirers in the tenor notes of the duet. Mr. VIEUXTEMPS next played his own fantasia on themes from "Faust," which was received with hearty pleasure. The execution of this sterling artist has not before been more capably displayed or more universally approved. The romantic cavatina from "Ernani" is, perhaps, most effective when sung by a mezzo-soprano. As given by Mlle. NILSSON, however, the impression could hardly be bettered. The sweetness and strength of her incomparable organ were heard to advantage in the opening aria, but in the brilliant cavatina succeeding she introduced some passages of execution truly astonishing, reaching the high F on the finishing phrase after an extraordinary exhibition of range in the lower register before. The encore to this selection was responded to by Mlle. NILSSON, who sang a Swedish ballad with charming simplicity, accompanying herself on the piano. We hope soon to have the satisfaction of hearing the cantatrice sing a ballad in English. Mr. WEHLI now played his fantasia from WALLACE'S opera in the thorough and masterly style which has established his fame. Miss CARY secured a vigorous encore for the quaint Mandolinata, singing the pretty English song, "Looking Back," in reply, and the melodious quartet from "Martha" wound up the part. In this we were again favored with a glimpse of Mlle. NILSSON'S operatic powers, and again called on to admire the wonderful facility, never seemingly born of effort, that distinguishes all her performances. This facility, indeed, in grappling with supreme difficulties is perhaps the prime characteristic of Mlle. NILSSON'S art. Art is a hard mistress. A woman can play *Juliet*, said an old actress, only when she is past forty. The true cadence of declamation—the true eloquence of action, can only by that period be comprehended and attained. Alas! that the divine passion should only be rightly depicted by those who have passed the time to inspire it; that a genuine picture of
"The bloom of Young Desire and purple light of Love"
should be possible only to the artist for whom the charm and aureole of youth have vanished forever. It seems strange, too. For youth would seem the time of nature, the time for the fullest flow, the most luxuriant outburst of tenderness and imagination. Yet experience teaches us the truth. We learn by degrees the secret that in art there are many beauties that become natural only by dint of art. And yet again there are exceptions. There are instances when the flash of inspiration anticipates years, and the practiced eye and ear are at once made aware of the fact. This, simply, is the effect of genius. In music or the drama there is added in such cases to fine physical qualities the extraordinary intuition which dispenses with the need of experience. This is the kind of genius that, with more than imperial privilege, gains results without the tedium of lengthened preparation. It has all the power of age without its wrinkles. Of such genius is Mlle. NILSSON the possessor. She has studied hard enough, no doubt. No one wields a sceptre as she does over the details of her vocation without work. But what is finest and most enchanting in her comes like the glories of the lilies of the field, without labor and without price. "Poets," says JOUBERT, "are children with much grandeur of soul and with a celestial intelligence." Mlle. NILSSON, as a singer, reminds us constantly of this admirable definition.

To the second part of the programme, the main features of which evoked more demonstrative recognition than the first, we must give but brief notice. Each of the numbers was smoothly and pleasantly rendered, but the scena from *Lucia* was generally reckoned the grandest achievement of the evening. Mlle. NILSSON here showed her consummate merit as a lyric artist, as she has scarcely showed it before, superb as was the passage of *Ophelia*, heard on Monday. Her magnificent tones, her perfect delivery, her thrilling passion, the trumpet-like power of some passages and the exquisite delicacy of others, the mellowness, purity and volume so easily and so lavishly displayed, were assuredly worthy of the most earnest praise that could be bestowed upon them; and eulogy that would be unmeaning as applied to others, to Mlle. NILSSON appears not allowable only, but legitimate. It is easy to merge appreciation into hyperbole, and we do not forget that deliberate opinion is looked for at our hands rather than extravagant enco-

The New-York Times, Thursday, September 22, 1870.

mium. Yet enthusiasm, when real, is in itself a precious thing, and enthusiasm has few nobler expressions than are evoked by what is most pure and lovely in woman united with what is most perfect and divine in art. When a human being approaches this mingled ideal we need not be cold or grudging in praise, need not fear misapprehension which a study of the object of praise will convert into sympathy. When Mr. DISRAELI lately sketched his Theodora, the typification of Madre Natura, that is to say, of a perfect woman, the figure to many seemed overstrained or out of drawing. The snows of sixty-five winters, it was said, have failed to cool a fiery imagination that runs into extravagance in the contemplation of a favorite ideal. Yet the picture might have been mirrored from a reality treasured in the artist's innermost heart. The original, in all her transcendant loveliness, might once have walked the earth. And if this breathing woman, of a time gone by, were as sublime in pure intellect and boundless generosity as is the fair young Swede, our visitor, in the sphere of her own glorious art, we at least could not hold the Ex-Premier to be visionary or exaggerated for even styling his Theodora with Oriental warmth "the Cynosure of the Empyrean."

Theatrical.

MME. SEEBACH.

We remind our readers that the first appearance of Mme. SEEBACH in this country, occurs at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, to-night. Following is the distribution of parts in "Faust:"

Gretchen		Mme. Marie Seebach.
Faust		Mr. Dombrowski.
Mephistopheles		Mr. Harry.
Valentin		Mr. Kraus.
Wagner		Mr. Kobbe.
Frosch	Students	Mr. Paltsch.
Altmayer		Mr. Sage.
Siebel		Mr. Mueller.
Brander		Mr. Brinkman.
Spirit of the Earth		Mr. Meyer.
The Witch		Mr. Beckier.
Evil Spirit		Mme. Heder.
Martha		Mme. Grahn.

Two performances, Friday, "Faust."

UNIVERSALIST CENTENARY.

Celebration in Gloucester, Mass.—Record of a Hundred Years—The Birth of Universalism and Its Growth in America—The Story of the Coming of John Murray, and His Reception by Thomas Potter.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

The Universalists of America begin the celebration of their centenary today, in this quaint old town of Gloucester, where the first society of this denomination was gathered, where the first church was erected, and where the first distinctive Universalist minister was settled. The rise of every religious sect seems to partake, more or less, of the elements of the marvelous, and the Universalists, in their early history, relate facts around which are gathered some of the mysteries of Providential interposition.

THE PIONEER UNIVERSALISTS.

One hundred years ago the latter part of this month a plain and unknown man landed on the shores of New-Jersey, near the present village of Good Luck. There was nothing in his dress or appearance to indicate the minister, nor was it in this stranger's heart to begin the work of building a new religious sect. And here the marvelous part of the record begins, for on this shore, several years previous to this time, an humble planter, named THOMAS POTTER, who had never heard a Universalist preach, nor had ever read a Universalist book, conceived the idea of Universalism from his study of the Bible, had built a church in the strong conviction that God would send him a minister in His own good time to proclaim the glad tidings of universal grace and salvation. His neighbors had laughed his prophecy to scorn, had taunted him with the question, "Well, POTTER, where is your minister?" to which he had invariably replied, "God will send him bye and bye." When POTTER saw, through the fog of that September morning, the stranded brig that had brought the stranger to his shore, a voice speaking from the cloud seemed to say, "There, POTTER, in that vessel, cast away on that shore, is the preacher you have been so long expecting;" and when the stranger approached his door, the same voice seemed to say, "This is the man sent to preach in your meeting-house."

JOHN MURRAY.

The stranger proved to be an Englishman, who, though reared in "the church," had been proselyted by the Methodists and subsequently converted to Universalism through the preaching of JAMES RELLY, of London. This was JOHN MURRAY, who had for many years been the follower of WHITFIELD, and who by a strange coincidence began the proclamation of his new faith in this country on the very day that WHITFIELD died. The persecution that followed the avowal of his faith, in England, together with the grief into which he was plunged by a variety of misfortunes, decided him to quit England and renounce preaching forever. What must have been his feelings, therefore, on meeting with this New-Jersey planter, to hear the announcement that God had sent him to proclaim the doctrine of universal salvation? "Next Sunday," said POTTER, "you must preach in my meeting-house," but MURRAY protested, declaring that he must sail immediately on the changing of the wind. "But the wind will never change," was POTTER's reply, "until you have delivered your message from the pulpit in that meeting-house." And so it proved. When Saturday evening came, bringing no change of the wind, MURRAY accepted it as a divine intimation that he should preach, and, accordingly, the announcement was spread far and near by the servants of the planter, and on Sunday, Sept. 30, 1770, JOHN MURRAY, the pioneer of this new sect, delivered his first message to the people of this country. From this event the Universalists date the origin of their denomination, and these facts are substantiated by the testimony of MURRAY and POTTER, and are held in the tradition of the neighborhood where the humble meeting-house still remains, under the shadow of which a simple tablet marks the grave of the trustful POTTER.

GROWTH OF THE DENOMINATION.

In commemoration of this first sermon, the Universalist denomination are holding their centennial jubilee in this village, where MURRAY first assumed a settled pastorate. From this humble beginning, through persecutions incident to all new sects, the Universalist denomination has been extending its borders year by year, until they are able to report, in the States and provinces, nearly one thousand churches and nine hundred preachers. The fact that there are more churches than pastors is accounted for in that the facilities for educating the ministry have, until a very recent date, been so limited that the demand for preachers far outran the supply. The denomination, appreciating this, have now in active operation two theological seminaries, one in connection with Tuft's College in Massachusetts, and the other located at Canton, under the auspices of the St. Lawrence University. A third theological school is soon to be established as a special department of the Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill. The denomination has $2,136,000 invested in their colleges and institutions of learning, Tuft's College in Massachusetts possessing property to the amount of $927,000. This financial exhibit is, for the most part, the result of the labor of the past twenty years. Besides their colleges in Massachusetts, New-York and Illinois, the Universalists possess ten academies, as proofs of their awakening to the subject of education.

ITS MINISTRY.

Its ministry comprises some of the most learned and eloquent men of our times, among whom are recognized the names of Dr. E. H. Chapin, Rev. Dr. T. J. Sawyer, Rev. Dr. A. A. Minor, Dr. T. B. Thayer, Abel C. Thomas, Dr. W. H. Ryder, Dr. E. G. Brooks, Rev. John G. Bartholomew, Dr. Asa Saxe, Dr. J. H. Hartzell, Dr. E. C. Bolles, Dr. R. Fisk, Rev. J. M. Pullman, Rev. John G. Adams, Rev. Moses Ballou, Rev. Geo. W. Montgomery, Rev. Richard Eddy, and others of equal prominence and ability. And, not to be forgotten in this centenary celebration, as eminent preachers of this denomination who have passed on to their reward, we recall the names of Hosea Ballou, Henry Bacon, Thomas Jones, Drs. Hosea Ballou, second, Thomas Whittemore, Otis A. Skinner, Sylvanus Cobb, Day Kellogg Lee, Dolphus Skinner, and scores of others, who are receiving honorable mention in the history of this hundred years. The denomination also points with laudable pride to the ability and influence of its Press, in which are included a first-class Quarterly, that has added many sterling contributions to the literature of the country, the *Ladies' Repository*, three Sunday-school papers, and nine weekly journals. Attached to the denomination are two publishing houses, one in Boston, one in Chicago, with a flourishing book establishment in Cincinnati, and one soon to be established in New-York.

THE CENTENARY FUND.

That the Centenary year should not prove barren in results, the usual ecclesiastical agencies were applied for the raising of a large fund for the endowment of schools, the building of Missionary churches and for the various wants of the denomination. It is expected that over one million dollars will be reported at the Convention as the gift of the year, including a Murray Fund of $200,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to the education and assistance of the students at the Theological Schools.

THE ATTENDANCE AT THE JUBILEE.

The attendance at the Convention promises to be unusually large. Every hotel is crowded to its utmost capacity, while the citizens of Gloucester, with true New-England hospitality, vie with each other in supplying entertainment to the strangers. Beds on the parlor floor, in the halls, and, in fact, every where under the roof, are spread for the welcome guests, and this, too, without distinction of sect; Baptist, Methodist and the Orthodox alike cheerfully open wide their doors and assist with all the zeal of true Christian and liberal people in feeding the multitude. The use of the term "Orthodox" reminds me that it has a more restricted sense in New-England than with us in the Western States. Here the Presbyterians alone monopolize that satisfactory distinction, while in New-York nearly all the sects of the popular creeds enjoy the indorsement. Many societies in the neighborhood of Boston and Gloucester have come with tents, intending to "camp out" through this revival week. In one large sail-loft a whole congregation from Roxbury have erected tents and are living in the most cozy and sociable style, their genial pastor, Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, and his excellent lady, contributing largely to the enjoyment of the occasion by their cheerful acceptance of the situation.

JOHN MURRAY'S CHURCH.

The original old church in which JOHN MURRAY preached while located in Gloucester, was converted many years ago into a barn. On this occasion, however, it has been "put in order," and services, under the leadership of the veteran, Rev. ABEL C. THOMAS, are to be conducted under the same roof where MURRAY and his faithful followers raised their voices and offered their prayers in the good old colony days when "GEORGE the Third was King." The principal services will be held in a large tent, capable of accommodating six thousand people, and it is here that the eloquent CHAPIN, the refined MINER, will gather the people and talk to the multitude. The serious work of the Convention commences at 10 o'clock this morning. R.

Second Day's Proceedings—Sermon by Rev. A. A. Miner—Reports on the State of the Church, &c.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 21.—The second day's session of the Universalist Centennary meeting was full to overflowing. Conference meetings were held in two other churches this morning at 7½ o'clock. The Council met at 9½ o'clock in a large tent. It is estimated that from 12,000 to 15,000 persons were present today. The first hour of the morning session was devoted to an amendment and additions to the constitution and by-laws of that body. At 2½ o'clock the religious services began. Rev. G. W. QUIMBY, of Maine, read a psalm. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. BENJAMIN WHITTEMORE, of Massachusetts, and the congregation united in singing a hymn. The sermon was then delivered by Rev. A. A. MINER, of Boston, from the texts in Revelations first chapter, second verse, and 2 Peter, third chapter, eighth verse. The sermon occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, and was a most thorough exposition of the doctrine of the Universalist Church, and a historical sketch of the prevalence of the Universalists' idea in different churches and ages. It commanded the closest attention of the vast audience until the end. The Council adjourned till 2½ o'clock.

The meeting this afternoon was even more largely attended than that of the morning. This session was given to the reading and consideration of reports. The report on the state of the Church was made by Rev. J. SMITH DODGE, of Connecticut. It noted, first, the improved organization of the body, then much attention was bestowed on the Church as the one body to which all Christian believers should unite, not for their personal benefit but for Christian work. Rites and forms were dwelt upon as expressions of spiritual life, and a power to reach and deepen the sentiment and feelings from which they spring. Certain forms of ritual were commended. There the report closed by the expression of the conviction that the Church is growing with all the energy of vigorous and undeveloped youth.

The report on education was made by Rev. Prof. LEONARD, of Tuft College. It presented the subject of education under three heads: First, what we have; second, what we have done; and third, what we ought to do. First, we have Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., the building and grounds of which are worth $50,000 in real and personal property, with a library comprising 4,000 volumes, worth $100,000. Second, we have St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., with three departments, collegiate, theological and law, the total assets of which are $153,150, and a library containing 6,000 volumes. The value of the buildings, chapel and library is $280,000. Third, we have Tuft College, Massachusetts, established in 1854, the total assets of which are worth $900,000, the value of the building and grounds $210,000, and the library, cabinet and apparatus $20,000. Fourth, we have Smithson College, Logansport, Ind., the total assets of which are $55,000, and twelve acres of land, worth $5,000. The main building was put under contract last August, and will be open in the Fall of 1871. Fifth, we have Buchtel College, Ohio, named in honor of JOHN BUCHTEL, Esq., by whose munificence it was founded. Its assets are $85,000. The central college building will be immediately begun. In academies we have, first, Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y., established in 1831; second, Westbrook Seminary, Stevens Plains, Me., incorporated in 1831; third, Green Mountain Institute, South Woodstock, Vt.; fourth, Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass.; fifth, Jefferson Liberal Institute, Jefferson, Wis., and sixth, Green Mountain Central Institute, Barre, Vt. The total valuation of which is $335,000; Theological Schools, Canton, N.J., and Tuft College, Mass.; Divinity School, College Hill, Mass. The denomination has five colleges, seven academies and two theological schools, representing a total valuation of nearly $2,000,000. Second—What we have done: That we have done nearly all this in thirty years; that we have planted and protected these institutions, is something done. A new sentiment has been awakened in favor of sound learning and generous culture, and every college and school awakens and gives direction to benevolence, and makes no self-sacrifice. Third—What we ought to do: We ought to sustain our present institutions liberally, and multiply these agencies of good, as our growing need demands. We must have an educated clergy and laity as well. Let our schools have a distinctive character, and embody and express what is most central and vital in our religion.

The report on Sunday-schools was made by G. C. NEEDHAM, of New-York, and was an able and lengthy one. The first Universalist Sunday-school was organized in Stoughton, Mass., in 1819. Forty were formed in 1869, and 350 have been reported as formed this year. The whole number in our limits are 500, and the membership 40,000. Twenty-six lady superintendents are mentioned. Massachusetts, New-York, and Ohio have over 3,000 teachers. The report was crowded with facts and filled with the most valuable practical suggestions. After the reports, addresses were made by President FISK and Prof. SHIPMAN, of St. Lawrence University, on "Education;" by Rev. E. L. REXFORD, of Ohio, on "The State of the Church;" and by Rev. SMITH DODGE, of Connecticut, on "Sunday-schools." An appeal was made for the Murray fund, and $2,500 was raised on the spot.

A women's centennary meeting was held in the Universalist Church today. The church was crowded to repletion, thousands having had to go away for want of room. Spirited and eloquent addresses were made by Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE, Mrs. PHOEBE HANNAFORD, Miss OLYMPIA BROWN and Miss CHAPIN.

The women movement for the Murray Fund has been crowned with signal success. Rev. Mr. BOLLES, of Brooklyn, preached in the Unitarian Church, and Rev. Dr. SAWYER in the Baptist Church, both to overcrowded churches. The Council meets in the Congregationalist Church for work on the constitution and by-laws. The Convention closes to-morrow. The whole bearing and spirit of the meeting evinces great earnestness and preparation for more and better work.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News* by the latest steamer. Both these publications will possess historical interest, since they are full of war views of great power and value. Mr. BRENTANO also has *Punch*, *Nature*, the *Academy*, and the *Saturday Review*, and altogether the famous news-vender is determined to keep his place at the head of all his competitors.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Serious Accident at Glasgow, Scotland—Loss of an American Whaler—The Emperor of Brazil.

GLASGOW, Sept. 21.—Yesterday afternoon a large building, in course of erection in this city, fell with a great crash. Eleven workmen were buried in the ruins, five of whom were killed.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Advices have been received here of the total loss of the New-Bedford whaler *Alto*. No date is given. She was wrecked off the Falkland Islands. [The *Alto*, Capt. WHITE, was a bark of 200 tons burden, and left New-Bedford June 7, 1867, for the Pacific. She was at Talcahuano, Chili, on the 23d of February, 1870.]....The *Times* today ridicules the protest of Bishop COXE against the mode of the proposed revision of the Bible, and says his arguments practically oppose any revision whatever.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—The Emperor of Brazil is expected here soon.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Indian War in Arizona—Arrival of a Whaler at San Francisco—A Suit Against Pacific Mail Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Later advices have been received from Tucson, the capital of Arizona. The place, to all intents, was in a state of siege. No mails were received from California from July 31 to Aug. 26. Ten or twelve whites were killed in the month of August in the vicinity of Tucson, and a number of Mexicans on the border of Sonora—mail-riders, soldiers and teamsters—were slaughtered. The mails, mail stations and wagon trains were destroyed, and the farmers were abandoning their ranches. A war meeting had been held and liberal subscriptions made for the purpose of protection against the savages. Companies of volunteers were organizing to act in conjunction with Lieut. CUSHING's command, a detachment of the Third Cavalry. The Indians were absolutely free to commit any depredations....The whale-ship *Norman*, from the Arctic Ocean, has arrived here with 400 barrels of oil, 2,000 pounds of bone and 1,500 pounds of ivory. Capt. FOWL died of dropsy on the 1st of September. His body was preserved in ice, and will be sent to New-Bedford. The *Norman* left the Arctic Aug. 17. She reports having spoken the *Josephine* with four whales, the *Onward* with three, the *Trident* with two, and the *William the First*, *Count Bismarck*, *John Howland* and *Cornelius Howland* with one each. The fleet numbered fifty-two vessels. It was the opinion that all will do well the present season. The larger portion of the ships have gone into walrus fishing, and averaged from 200 to 500 barrels....Work on the San Juan Valley Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward. The massive bridge over the Stanislaus River is nearly completed....The State of California has commenced suits against the Pacific Mail steam-ships *Montana* and *America* for nearly half a million dollars for violation of the Passenger act.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Important Suit Decided in Kentucky—Sale of State Interest in Tennessee Roads.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The suit of the old stockholders of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company against the heirs of R. B. BOWLER, and others, involving the title to what is now known as the Kentucky Central Railroad, and which has been pending several years in the Kenton Circuit Court, was decided, yesterday, by Judge MENZIER, in favor of the defendants. The case was one of great magnitude. The defendants prayed an appeal, and will, it is thought, take the case to the Court of Appeals.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 21.—The State Commissioners have decided to sell by auction on the 3d of November next the State interest in the following delinquent railroads, receiving State bonds in payment: The Nashville and North-western; the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charlestown; the Central Southern Edgefield and Kentucky; the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville; the Knoxville and Kentucky; the Minnville and Manchester; the Rogers and Jeffersonville; the Winchester and Alabama; the Knoxville and Charleston; the Henderson and Nashville; the East Tennessee and Western; the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Destruction of Mining Property in California—Conflagration in the Woods of Massachusetts—Burning of a Schooner on Lake Erie.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The property of the Empire Mining Company, at Grass Valley, including the mill, hoisting and pumping works, storehouses, and 3,000 cords of wood, was burned yesterday. The loss amounts to $150,000, on which there is an insurance of $40,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—An extensive fire is destroying Plymouth Woods. About 20,000 acres have been burned over within the past few days, including several hundred cords of cut wood.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—The schooner *Ellen White* was burned last night off Avon Point. The Captain and crew were brought to Cleveland by the screw *Liberty*. The *Ellen White* was loaded with staves, and bound from Detroit to Buffalo. She was valued at $7,000, and insured for $5,000. The other loss is unknown.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 21.—The first serious fire in Madison in twenty-five years occurred early this morning. GEORGE MACK's house and outbuildings, in the northern part of the town, were destroyed, together with the furniture. The loss is not ascertained, but will be $6,000 or $8,000.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

First Day of the Cincinnati Exhibition—Fine Display of Machinery, Furniture, &c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition was formally opened to the public to-night, in the presence of many guests and other visitors. There is an immense quantity of manufactures on exhibition. The display of machinery is grand, though not much of it is yet in place. Among those for working wood and iron Philadelphia, Hartford, New-Haven, Dayton, Zanesville, Hamilton and other places are represented. Band sewing-machines from Philadelphia and from this city are attracting attention among mechanics, though not yet in motion. There are also planing and molding machines for wood. There are lathes and planers, shavers, upright drills and other kinds of machinery for working iron. There is an interesting display of steam-pumps and boiler-feeders, portable engines, shingle-cutters, emery-grinders and many things that have not been put in place. No machinery was put in motion today, and there is a great deal yet to arrive. There is such chaos in other things it is almost impossible to give a satisfactory general description of what has arrived. The whole day has been one of extraordinary labor to all concerned. The Committee on Space have been besieged all day by old applicants and new. Many persons are just becoming impressed with the character of the exhibition, and are clamorous for room. They cared little about it a few months ago. The Committee in charge are using every effort to accommodate all that come. Though the floor space is about 102,000 square feet, it is found much more room could have been used. The display of furniture bids fair to be as fine as ever has been seen in the United States, and the show of stoves will be extensive and good.

There is already a great exhibition of household goods of all kinds. There is a large amount of work to do yet. The arrangements will not be completed before the first of next week.

A New Planet Discovered—The One Hundred and Twelfth of the Asteroids.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The *Morning Herald* of to-morrow will contain a communication from Dr. C. H. F. PETERS, Director of the Litchfield Observatory of Hamilton College, announcing the discovery of another planet, the one hundred and twelfth of the asteroids. The discovery was made Tuesday morning. On Wednesday morning the position of the planet was established, viz: [illegible] of right ascension, and [illegible] 13' of north declination. The brightness is that of a fixed star of the eleventh magnitude. It is named "Iphigenia." The planet discovered on the 14th of August has been named "Ate."

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Election Law—Republican Divisions at the South—Lost Stamps to be Replaced—An Abandoned Vessel—New Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Election law passed by the Georgia Legislature, yesterday, provides for an election in that State, to be held on the 20th, 21st and 22d days of December next, at which members of Congress will be elected for the unexpired term of the Forty-first and for the whole term of the Forty-second Congress; also, members of the Legislature and county officers. Elections are to be held at the county seat of each county, and are to be managed by a board of five persons, who are to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The law bristles all over with sharp provisions designed to secure peace and order at the polls, and to prevent the intimidation of voters. The Sheriffs and other officers are to be under the orders of the election managers, and any such officer refusing to obey such order is liable to a fine of $100. The opening of closed ballots by the managers before the counting is prohibited under a heavy fine, and the managers are required to take a stringent oath that they will conduct the elections in accordance with this law. This act has the full approval of Attorney-General AKERMAN, and under it there is some hope of a fair and free expression at the election which is thus held in obedience to law and public sentiment.

RETURN OF CABINET OFFICERS.

Secretary BELKNAP, accompanied by Mrs. BELKNAP, returned to the city last evening, and the Secretary was at the War Department today. Secretaries FISH, BELKNAP and CRESWELL are now in the city, and Messrs. BOUTWELL and ROBESON will be here early next week.

REPUBLICAN DIVISIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The jealousy between the native Republicans in the South and those who have settled there since the war appears to be one of the most disorganizing causes at work in the party in that section, as it has occasioned most of the splits which have threatened the loss of Congressional Districts which ought to have been safe. Information was received here to-night from Richmond that the *Dispatch* of that city to-morrow will publish a call from Judge HAMILTON, of Texas, and Congressman BOOKER, of Virginia, for a convention of native Unionists of the South, to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 1st of November. Such a movement can only have a disorganizing effect, founded as it is upon a distinction that should not be allowed to exist.

A QUESTION OF STAMPS.

A dispatch was received at the Internal Revenue Bureau today from the Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, who says that 200 packages of tobacco had been recovered from the sunken steamer *Texarkana*; the stamps upon which had been obliterated or washed off by the action of the water, and asks if the tobacco can be sold by the underwriters without being restamped, or new ones issued, subject to proof that the packages were originally properly stamped. The acting Commissioner has replied that stamps once affixed are at the risk of the owners or underwriters. The office will not refund the value or reissue stamps spoiled or defaced while in use.

AN ABANDONED VESSEL.

The Collector of Customs at Wilmington, Del., has reported that an abandoned French bark, named the *Cayenne*, of Bordeaux, was found by a coaster, near Cape Henlopen, on the 19th inst., and towed up to Newcastle, Del. She appears to be laden with logwood, hides, &c. No papers were found to indicate the cause of her being abandoned. She is held to await instructions from the Treasury Department.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments: JOSEPH P. ROOT, of Kansas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili. JAMES W. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, to be United States Consul at Winnipeg. JOHN P. BARDWELL, of Ohio, to be Agent of the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi. SELDON N. CLARKE, of Illinois, to be Agent of the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

The rumor is in circulation here, to-night, that Hon. BEN. WADE, of Ohio, will succeed Mr. MOTLEY as Minister to England, but, as has been the case for some weeks, no information can be obtained from official authority either for denying or affirming any of the reports which obtain circulation relative to this important subject.

The Episcopal Bishop of New-Hampshire—Consecration at Concord Yesterday.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21.—Prof. WILLIAM WOODRUFF NILES, of Trinity College, Conn., was today consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New-Hampshire, being the first ever consecrated in this State. The bishops and clergymen assembled at a private house near St. Paul's Church, here, at 10 A. M., and, after the transaction of the usual business, moved to the church. The presiding Bishop, B. B. SMITH, of Kentucky, and JAMES W. WILLIAMS, Bishop of Quebec, led the way, followed by other bishops and clergymen, about fifty in number. The usual morning services of the Church were read, the music being under the direction of Rev. JAMES HOUGHTON, of Hanover, and consisting of the boy-choirs of St. Paul's School, Concord, and St. John's, Lowell, and the sermon, by Bishop DOANE, of Albany, was a strong and able doctrinal discourse, dwelling on the catholic features in the Church administration. The Bishop elect was then presented for consecration by Bishops WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, and NEALLEY, of Maine. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Disturbances in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21.—Much excitement prevails in Laurens County on account of disturbances between the whites and blacks. Both parties are armed and organized. Several colored men have been killed. The Reform Party charge that these disturbances are part of a prearranged plan of the secret leagues to create excitement for political effect. The Republicans indignantly deny the charge. At last accounts all was quiet.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—Gen. SHERMAN reached Portland, Oregon, yesterday, where he met with an enthusiastic reception.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—A serious conflict is reported between whites and blacks in Laurens County, S. C. In Barnwell County a few nights since, two negroes were murdered and a white man seriously injured by two negroes.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21.—During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M., yesterday, there were 13 deaths from yellow fever. Of this number 7 were natives of Italy, 4 of France, 1 of England and 1 of Illinois.

ST. THOMAS.

Severe Hurricane in the Atlantic—Its Extent—Fears of Disasters.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 7.—The Royal Mail Company's steamer *Neva*, in her passage out from Southampton, came across a severe hurricane on the 29th and 30th of August, about 450 miles north-east of St. Thomas. The diameter of the hurricane was about 360 miles; it traveled in a north-westerly direction, and as the southernmost edge of the circle swept past Sombrero, and the utmost damage about the Virgin Islands, so far reported, was the driving ashore of the smaller boats by the strong wind and heavy swell, it may be hoped that no serious disaster on land will be heard of from its effects, though of this there can be no certainty till Barbadoes and the neighboring islands have been heard from. It is to be feared, however, that in the vast extent of sea the hurricane will travel over, with a diameter of 360 miles, and a journey probably as far to the north-west as Bermuda, (if not also again across the Atlantic to the European coast,) many ships will be caught in it, and many disasters take place, some to be reported, and some never to be heard of except in the brief notices appearing from time to time, of "missing ships."

THE TURF.

The Fleetwood Park Trotting Meeting—Second Day—Mary the Winner of the $2,000 Purse for 2:30 Horses.

The Fleetwood Park Association were favored with beautiful weather, yesterday, for the second day's trotting of their Fall meeting, now in progress. There was a large attendance of the patrons of the sport, but the quality of the trotting was inferior to that of the preceding day. There was but one race on the programme, which was for horses that had never beaten 2:30, for a purse of $2,000, the winner taking $1,200, the second horse $500, and the third $300. Six horses were entered for the race—W. BODINE'S (Middletown) b. m. *Lady Whitman*, by *American Star*; M. RODEN'S (New-York) b. g. *Charley Green*; J. MURPHY'S (New-York) br. s. *Daniel Boone*; J. A. CHAMBERS' (New-York) s. s. *Hickory Jack*; J. M. MILLER'S (Philadelphia) b. m. *Mary*, and J. HORNBECK'S (New-York) b. g. *Captain Gill*. All started except *Daniel Boone*, who was withdrawn. *Mary* had shown herself to be a fast mare in her successful performance at the recent Point Breeze meeting, Philadelphia, and she became a warm favorite, although Orange County sent down a strong delegation to back *Lady Whitman*, of whose winning they expressed the most sanguine anticipations. *Mary* sold in pools for $250, *Lady Whitman* $85, field $60. In pools sold with the Philadelphia mare left out, *Lady Whitman* brought $105; *Charley Green* $57, field $20. In the first heat, *Mary* got off badly, but her fine speed soon enabled her to catch up with and pass the leaders, *Captain Gill* and *Charley Green*, and on the backstretch she opened so wide a gap that it was clear the race was hers. She led the field ten lengths at the three-quarter pole, where her driver, MIKE GOODIN, took her in hand, and she jogged home an easy winner in 2:32, much slower time than was looked for. In the second heat pools were sold without *Mary*, and *Charley Green*, who had been second in the previous heat, sold for $200, against $110 for the field. *Mary* took the lead soon after the horses got the word, and easily outtrotting her opponents, came home an easy winner, by three lengths, in 2:32, *Charley Green* and *Captain Gill* again second and third horses, *Lady Whitman* fourth and *Hickory Jack* last. There was now no betting. *Mary*, as before, took the lead, but was deprived of it by *Captain Gill*, who headed her to the quarter-pole, where he again resigned the front position to the favorite, who held it throughout, and won the heat and race by three lengths in hollow style; *Charley Green* second, *Captain Gill* third, and *Lady Whitman* last. Time—2:30.

Today the purse of $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:26, will be trotted for. The entries are *License*, *Confidence*, *John J. Bradley*, *H. W. Genet* and *Charles E. Loew*, (formerly *Patchen Chief*.) It will make an unusually interesting race.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK—SECOND DAY, Sept. 21.—Purse $2,000, for horses that never beat 2:30; $1,200 to the first, $500 to the second, and $300 to the third horse; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

M. Goodin's b. m. Mary	1	1	1
M. Boden's b. g. Charley Green	2	2	2
J. Hornbeck's br. g. Captain Gill	3	3	3
W. Bodine's b. m. Lady Whitman	4	4	5
J. A. Chambers' s. s. Hickory Jack	5	5	4

Time—2:33, 2:32, 2:30.

Explosion at Jersey City—Fearful Death.

At 5¼ o'clock last night two explosions were heard in the lower part of Jersey City, quickly following each other, and smoke was seen issuing from the foundry at the foot of Sussex-street. On entering the building a fearful sight presented itself. The cupola, containing molten iron, was blown up. The room was filled with smoke, steam and sulphur. Four men were found in the building in an insensible condition. PETER LIVERY, who was in charge of the furnace, was horribly mangled and dying. His limbs were all broken, one of them being torn entirely off. The back of his head was blown off, his hair singed, and the body mangled fearfully, though he still breathed. WM. GREEN was badly burned and otherwise injured; he will recover. The others were only stunned. The foundry belonged to JOHN COREY, and the explosion was caused by the bursting of a shell. A short time ago a lot of old iron, weighing a ton and a half, was purchased for casting purposes, and in sorting it a number of shells were found. Not knowing whether they were loaded or not, Mr. COREY ordered the men in charge to throw them in the river. They laughed at his fears, but promised to do so. Yesterday morning the matter was again spoken of, and LIVERY promised to see that it was attended to. During the afternoon a number of these were thrown into the cupola by LIVERY without the knowledge of the other men, and upon coming to a red heat, two of them exploded almost simultaneously. From the mangled condition of LIVERY, he must have been thrown against the roof or to the side of the building, and his body was found twenty feet from the place at which he was standing before the accident. The building was completely gutted, and the loss of Mr. COREY will hardly be covered by $3,000. The red-hot and melted metal set fire to the building, and a fire alarm was rung, but the fire was put out by the crowd of people brought together by the explosion before the arrival of the firemen. LIVERY was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a large family living at Warren and Mercer streets. GREEN, who was badly burned, was taken to the City Hospital. The accident was the result of carelessness and disobeying orders, and no one is to blame except the man who was killed.

Arrival of a Gang of Nearly One Hundred Coolies at Belleville, N. J.

At midnight on Tuesday night the village of Belleville, north of Newark, was disturbed in its slumbers by the roll of a dozen wagons over the road—an unusual noise for the hour in the quiet town. Two hours before, a gang of nearly one hundred citizens of the Celestial Empire had landed from an Erie train at Santiago Park, taking from a freight-car which accompanied their train, boxes and bundles enough to supply a regiment. The strangers, as they moved noiselessly about gathering together their luggage, spoke to each other only in a language that could not be interpreted by the persons connected with the railroad service at the depot. They were dressed in the national costume, their blue blouses, pig-tails and pointed wooden shoes forming a marked contrast to the style of dress worn by the lookers-on. The persons who had the yellow men in charge would give no explanation or information as to their destination, the gentleman who had contracted for their services having given his agents express orders to give no information. This gentleman, Capt. HERVEY, had been troubled by the circulation of a report, several weeks ago, that he intended to discharge his employes and place Chinamen in their places. So to prevent his help from leaving him he had to deny the report publicly, and the secrecy with which the gang was brought into the vicinity was due to this fact, not less than to the fear that the inoffensive party might be attacked, were they taken openly through the country. At Port Jervis, where they arrived early on Tuesday, they were detained until night, so that their entrance might be made under cover of darkness. Even the conductor and brakemen were not acquainted with the real destination of their passengers, but surmised that they were a part of the large force contracted for by the contractors of the Midland Railroad, and that they were brought to Santiago Park to be sent thence by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western branch to Pompton. Thus the Chinese came "like a thief in the night," and were sent to their future home at Belleville in wagons. They are to be employed in the great laundry at Belleville, the proprietor, Capt. HERVEY, having contracted with Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP for their services for a term of years. The establishment of Capt. HERVEY is one of the largest in the country, and gives employment to eighty or ninety hands. The proprietor—a retired sea captain, who has for fifteen or twenty years followed his present business, and has made a large fortune thereby—had learned by long experience that the labor of white girls and men was unsteady and unreliable, and that a great saving could be effected by engaging hands at a stated price for a lengthy period. Learning of the efforts that were being made to introduce Chinese labor into the Eastern and Southern States he became interested in the subject, and made diligent inquiry relative to the capacity, adaptability and industry of the Chinese laborers. The result of his inquiries was most satisfactory, and he entered into a contract with Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP, for seventy hands, for whose services he agreed to pay $8 per month and rations of rice, bread, pork, &c., amounting in cost to an equal sum. Quarters will be provided for the new help near the large laundry building, and the newly-imported laborers will have things their own way. The men and girls hitherto at work in the factory have been discharged, their successors being so well accustomed to similar work as to be able to commence at once. Considerable excitement has been caused in the vicinity among the laboring people, who have heard of the new inroad of cheap labor, but no demonstrations have yet been made against the new-comers.

The War at the Grand Opera-House.

In refutation of certain assertions in regard to the circumstances preceding Mr. MARETZEK's difficulty with Mr. FISK, Jr., yesterday, the former gentleman sends us the subjoined card:

In answer to statements made in certain papers by Mr. JAMES FISK, or in his behalf, that I exacted or received commissions or gratifications from the artists engaged in Europe for the Grand Opera-house, I must simply say that such reports are wholly unfounded. If any of the members of Mr. FISK's opera-bouffe troupe has ever paid me one dollar, I will thank him or her to come forward publicly and frankly and state when and where the transaction may have taken place. MAX MARETZEK.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—A fresh supply of this wonderful water just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.—*Advertisement.*

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing my letters patent for improvements in sewing-machines, extended for seven years by act of Congress, dated July 14, 1870. All infringers will be prosecuted according to law. JOHN BACHELDER.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Pianists' Academy. NO. 116 EAST 22D-ST. Office hours from 12 to 4. Send for circulars. BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, Director.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Marble Mantels, Monuments, Floor Tiling, &c.—HENRY PARRY, manufacturer and importer, ware-rooms Nos. 288, 290 4th-av. Steam Marble Works, Nos. 121, 123, 125 East 22d-st.

Depot for Congress and Empire Spring Waters, No. 38 Chambers-st., near Broadway. None genuine sold on draught.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga, superior to all others. For sale by druggists. R. J. LEVY, Agent, 7 Hudson R.R.R. Depot, Varick-st., N. Y.

Ladies' Fancy Hats and Furs.—Grand opening on THURSDAY, 22d inst. J. R. TERRY, No. 19 Union-square.

A.—Stylish Hats at Popular Prices. BURKE, Manufacturer, No. 128 Fulton-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, &c.—Cards for golden, silver, tin, and wooden weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARK—McNAMEE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., WM. H. CLARK to FANNIE McNAMEE, daughter of Theodore McNamee, Esq., all of this City.

HERBERT—KNAPP.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, White Plains, by Rev. E. B. Otheman, [illegible] daughter of F. A. Knapp.

DIED.

COLTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, ORSELLA C., wife of J. H. Colton, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 208 President-st., second house west from Clinton.

DAVIS.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 20, MARIANITA, wife of Thomas F. Davis, Jr., aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Saturday morning, 24th inst., at 10 A. M.

DOUGHTY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 20th inst., Mrs. SARAH S. DOUGHTY, widow of Thomas Doughty, artist, aged 78 years and 3 months.

Funeral today, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, E. B. Moore, No. 566 (new number) Pacific-st., near 4th-av., Brooklyn. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

HOW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, SILAS STRINGHAM, son of Benj. W. and Jane H. How, and grandson of Admiral Silas H. Stringham, United States Navy, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 59 Clark-st.

LAMBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 20, after a short illness, in the 38th year of his age, D. LANSING LAMBERT, son of Hon. Edward A. Lambert, and of the firm of Lambert & Benedict.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 45 South Oxford-st.

LIVINGSTON.—At West Farms, Tuesday, 20th inst., JAMES LIVINGSTON, Sr., aged 68 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at West Farms. Marion Lodge No. 278, F. A. M., and the Fraternity generally are respectfully invited.

MITCHELL.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, Mrs. HARRIET W. MITCHELL, wife of John A. Mitchell and daughter of the late Robert Wardell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's P. E. Church, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

MURPHY.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, at her late residence, No. 119 East 39th-st., ANN, wife of James Murphy, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., on Saturday morning, the 24th inst., at 10 A. M., when a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated.

MACFADDEN.—On the 20th inst., of consumption, at the residence of her sister, in Baltimore, ROSE, daughter of the late Cornelius and Catharine Macfadden, in the 29th year of her age.

PATTERSON.—At his residence, Hillsdale, N. J., on Sunday, 18th inst., DAVID PATTERSON, (late Principal Ward School No. 3,) in his 71st year.

Funeral services will be held in South Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., this City, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NINTH CLASS ASSOCIATION, OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 3.—The members of this Association are notified to meet at the old school, Grove and Hudson sts., Thursday, Sept. 22, at 2 P. M., to attend the funeral of their late Principal, DAVID PATTERSON.

B. D. L. SOUTHERLAND, President.

G. D. CARDOZO, Chairman Executive Committee.

SCHLESINGER.—Wednesday, Sept. 21, MARY JANE, widow of F. S. Schlesinger, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 227 West 38th-st., Saturday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M.

VAN WART.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, IRVING VAN WART, Jr., son of Irving and Sarah Van Wart, aged 20 years.

His remains will be conveyed to the family vault at Craigville, where his relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday next. Erie Railroad train leaves Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., and 23d-st. ferry at 7¼ A. M. for Chester.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. L. Howland Coit, the Consul of the United States at Valencia, Spain, of the death, on the 20th of July last, at the Valencia Hospital, of JAMES WILLIAMS, (colored,) a native of Williamsburg, L. I., and late of the ship *Annie Sise*.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. J. Gray Jewell, the Consul of the United States at Singapore, India, of the death of WILLIAM McCULLOCH, at Singapore, of the United States ship *Delaware*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 24, 1870, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 3 Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

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ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC AND THE TRADE THAT THEY HAVE RECENTLY MADE
A LARGE REDUCTION
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	Former Price.		Reduced Price.
BUCKLE'S CIVILIZATION. 2 vols. 8vo. Cloth	$8 00	to	6 00
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GRACE AGUILAR'S NOVELS. 9 vols	1 50	to	1 00
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MARRYAT'S NOVELS	1 75	to	1 00
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MILL'S POLITICAL ECONOMY. 2 vols	7 00	to	6 00
MUHLBACH'S NOVELS. 17 vols. Cloth	2 00	to	1 50
MUHLBACH'S NOVELS. pp	1 50	to	1 00
PATTON'S HISTORY U. S. Cloth	5 00	to	3 00
RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS. 4 vols. 8vo. Cloth	16 00	to	10 00
SPECTATOR. 6 vols 8vo. Cloth	18 00	to	12 00
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BOURNE'S HAND-BOOK STEAM-ENGINE	2 25	to	1 75
GILLESPIE'S SURVEYING	4 00	to	2 00
URES' DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES. 3 vols. 8vo. Cloth	18 00	to	15 00
HOLCOMB'S LITERATURE IN LETTERS	3 50	to	2 00
GLOBE EDITION OF THE POETS	1 50	to	1 25
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TRENCH'S NOTES ON PARABLES	3 00	to	2 50
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D. APPLETON & CO.'S NEW REVISED CATALOGUE of their Publications is just issued. The attention of the Trade, and book-buyers generally, is respectfully requested to the very considerable reduction in the prices of School, Standard and Miscellaneous Books in their list of publications. Catalogues furnished by mail, post-paid, on receipt of five cents. D. A. & CO. would also call the attention of the public to their large and well-selected stock of Miscellaneous English Books, which, on examination, will be found well suited to those adding to their libraries in selecting the very best and choicest works in the various departments of Literature.

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HARPER & BROTHERS will send EDWIN DROOD by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

JUST ISSUED,
THE FIRST NUMBER, FOR OCT. 1, OF
THE MEDICAL TIMES.
A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCIENCE.

Containing valuable contributions from Drs. S. D. Gross, Alfred Stille, Hunter McGuire, Roberts Bartholow, &c., together with a variety of reports, notes, reviews and miscellany. Each number will contain sixteen quarto pages of reading matter. Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month, $4 per annum. Single number, 20 cents. For sale by all medical book-sellers.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although the attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Sept. 21) was large, the business transacted was of minor importance, the only property offered being that by WILLIAM KENNELLY, consisting of twelve City-sized lots, located on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets respectively, between the Boulevard and St. Ann's avenue, or in what is known as the town of Wilton, in Westchester County. The bidding was not particularly active, and the lots were nominally struck off for $1,075 a piece. The owner places a value of $1,500 each upon them. The sale of two pieces of property, advertised for yesterday by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, one on the south side of Ninetieth-street, 275 feet west of Third-avenue, and the other on the north side of Eighth-street, 158 feet east of Broadway, both legal sales, was postponed until Oct. 6.

Today the most important transaction on the bills at the Exchange is that noticed by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, of the leasehold property known as the Glenham Hotel, in Fifth-avenue. Having already been postponed several times, as the sale will probably take place today, quite a large number of interested parties will be in attendance.

To-morrow, in Brooklyn, COLE & MURPHY, auctioneers, will sell at public auction, at their sales-room, No. 379 Fulton-street, the St. Felix Mansion, on the east side of Raymond-street, near Fulton-avenue, and grounds, embracing five lots on Raymond-street and five lots on St. Felix-street. The house, substantially built, is 45 feet 2 inches by 57 feet 5 inches. For maps and terms apply at the office of the auctioneers.

On Tuesday next, LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY are to dispose of seventy-five lots located at North Orange, N. J., and eligibly situated. The sale is to take place at 1 P. M. on the premises, and is peremptory. Full particulars of the proposed sale will be found in the TIMES' auction column, and maps can be procured of the firm, No. 10 Pine-street.

In reference to Brooklyn property and the rise of real estate in that city, we publish a table showing the number of buildings there erected during the past seven years, together with the assessed valuation of the same. The record is taken from the September real estate bulletin of WYCOFF & LITTLE, and is a valuable one.

Years.	Dwellings erected each year.	Value.
1864	714	$1,498,400
1865	598	1,714,200
1866	1,058	2,520,500
1867	1,657	3,595,600
1868	2,631	4,815,000
1869	2,671	5,451,300
1870	2,430	5,892,200

From the above it will be seen that in the period embraced the number of buildings erected is 11,815, while the assessed value of property has increased nearly four-fold. A gratifying indication of the growth and prosperity of our sister city.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Roosevelt and Madison sts., n. e. corner, 30x30.6 x42.9	$8,850
St. Marks-place, n. s., (8th-st.,) No. 59, 25x100, h. and l.	20,000
Madison-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Jackson-st., 50x1 block, h. and l.	9,000
5th-st., s. s., 388 ft. e. of Avenue B, 24.9x97	13,250
7th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x90.10, h. and l.	17,000
9th-st., s. s., 258 ft. w. of Avenue D, 20x93.11, h. and l.	8,000
28th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25.6x98.9, h. and l.	26,600
52d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	75,000
54th-st., n. s., 264 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	3,000
62d-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	7,900
124th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.11	3,800
126th-st., s. s., 310 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x99.11, two-third share	11,000
128th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.4, h. and l.	10,000
5th-av., e s., 25.8 ft. n. of 81st-st., 51x100	55,000
5th-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 53d st., 25x100	45,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank-road, n. s., 500 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100x572.6	$23,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 181.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 22x200	21,500
Bartlett-st., s. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Harrison-av., 25x 56x43x25x50x64	2,200
Chestnut-st., n. s., 460 ft. e. of Central-av., 100x72 x102.10x48.2	1,150
Clove-road, n. s., 25 ft. w. of Brooklyn City line, 25x100	350
Devoe and Catherine sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	850
Same property	975
Monroe-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 19x 17.6	5,500
Scholes-st., n. s., 103 ft. e. of Bushwick Boulevard, 22x50	3,800
Union-st., n. s., 35 ft. n. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	9,000
Varet-st., s. s., 53 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 47x25	1,500
Withers-st. and Graham-av., n. e. corner, 100x28 x102x2.4	500
Warren-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Bond-st., 25x100	3,500
Withers-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	1,500
South 3d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-st., 25x95	2,100
9th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 33.4x92.6	10,000
9th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x92.6	5,000
11th-st., s. s., 277.11 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100x99x98.3 x25x4.6	4,000
13th-st., s. w. s., 97.10 ft. s. e. of 4th-av, 25x100 14th-st., n. e. s., 97.10 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 175x100 4th-av., s. e. s., between 13th and 14th sts., 200x 97	40,500
22d-st. and 6th-av., northerly corner, 100x25	400
40th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100	700
Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road, n. s., 200 ft. w. of Patchen-av., about 100x572	9,500
Nostrand-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Warren-st., 190x 105	23,000
4th-av., n. w. s., 52 ft. s. w. of Prospect-av., 58.3x 80	2,500
5th-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 60x100	6,000
5th-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 20x100	2,200

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Port Richmond.

Grove-av., corner Sharpe-av., 100x119.6x98.3x119.2	$909

Southfield.

Adjoining Jesse Morgan, 7¼ acres	$2,160
Adjoining Robt. Tourmeay, 38 acres	7,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Fletcher-st., n. w. s., lot No. 120 Washingtonville, 50x100	$250
White Plains road and 6th-av., s. w. corner, 30x 200	450

Greenburg.

Paulding-av. and Washington-st., s. e. corner, 50 x100	$3,750

Morrisania.

2d-av. and 1st-st., s. e. corner, 25x100	$375
2d-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 1st-st., 25x100	400

Mount Pleasant.

Pleasantville to Tarrytown road, s. s. adjoining J. O. Hammond's, 14¾ acres	$1,272

Newcastle.

Robert S. Haviland's property, 80x150	$290

Yonkers.

Ashburton-av., s. s., adjoining Mrs. Suydam's, 25x100	$760

Yorktown.

Pine's Bridge to Crown Pond road, e. s., Geo. Von Kleek's 7 943-1,000 acres	$400

West Farms.

Wetmore-av., n. s., lot No. 59, Mrs. Bassford's, 50x100	$675

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Beacon-st., w. s., 130 ft. from South Orange-av., 30x100	$3,000
Belmont-av., e. s., 159 ft. e. from Kinney-st., 25x 136	2,500
Ferry-st., n. s., 124 ft. e. of Schalk-st., 26.2x78.6	1,600
Morris-av., e. s., 150 ft. from West Bank-st., 50x 100	1,000
Miller-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100	600
Monmouth-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Waverly-place, 150x94.2	6,000

East Orange.

Walnut-st., w. s., adjoining Condyt's property, 100x382	$7,500
A. Heddon to M. Gilmore, 6 3-100 acres	10,000

Bloomfield.

Highland-av., w. s., 124 ft. e. of Schalk-st., 26.2x 78.6	$1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 41 WEST 47TH-ST.— house brown-stone, 25x55, four stories, built in the best manner, as by day's work, for the present occupant; lot full size, Columbia College lease, 21 years, at only $250 annual ground rent, with three renewals of 21 years each. Apply on the premises, or to A. BEQUA, No. 24 Pine-st. Also, for sale, an eligible pew in the West Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hastings',) in 42d-st. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 60 East 49th-st.; in first-rate order; all improvements; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to BALMER & DE FOREST, No. 35 Wall-st.

ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT houses ever offered in New-York; 45th-st., near 5th-av.; four-story brown stone, 20x58x100; price is very low for such a house. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,222 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW brown-stone house and lot, No. 21 East 48th-st., near Madison-av.; medium sized; cheap. Inquire on the premises. GEO. W. FANNING.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, NEAR Stuyvesant-square, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SUPERIOR FULL-SIZED BROWN-STONE house, four-story high-stoop, 56th-st., near 5th-av., for sale at a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegant order; a bargain. Do. on 46th-st., near 5th-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 52D AND 53D sts., between Madison and 4th avs., suitable for livery stable, 25x200.10.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$13,000—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in desirable neighborhood, No. 24 1st-place, Brooklyn. Address N. A. HALE, No. 50 Clinton-av., Albany, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HANDsome two-story brick house, stone trimmings, modern conveniences, in perfect order, occupied by owner; small conservatory; fine varieties grapes in yard; three lines cars within half block; six or eight minutes from Fulton, Catharine and Bridge-st ferries. Price, $8,000, on most accommodating terms.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE AN ELEGANT two-story and French-roof house, with extensions, frame, filled in with brick, containing about fifteen rooms, with all modern improvements, gas, water, furnace in cellar, stationary wash-tubs, bathroom, water-closets, stable, lawns, shrubbery and large kitchen-garden, containing a great variety of fruit-trees; dimensions of the land, 100 by 600 feet. This house is situated on elevated ground, on Stiles-st., in the best part of the city, and is surrounded by handsome dwellings; possession at once; terms very liberal. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 54 William-st., New-York; or, to GEORGE F. KEYER, opposite railroad depot, Elizabeth.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU-ST., offer a valuable dairy farm, eighty-three acres, highly improved, near Peekskill, Westchester County; residence 50x40; newly built, containing every modern convenience except a mortgage; price very low. Exchange for desirable City residence solicited.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FIVE-STORY MARBLE-FRONT house on 5th-av., near Central Park, rent, $4,000; also, a four-story stone-front house near 23d-st., on 7th-av., rent, $2,500; also, a three-story brown-stone-front house on 6th-av., near 5th-av., rent, $2,200; also, one on 36th-st., $2,000; 29th-st., $1,600; 61st-st., $2,000; Park-av., rent, $3,000; possession now. Apply to W. & R. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 506 6th-av.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—THE THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone houses Nos. 122, 126 and 128 East 32d-st., (keys at No. 126;) houses in perfect order, convenient to Madison and Third-av. cars. Rent $1,200 each. Apply to EDWIN C. CLARKE, No. 11 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment house No. 444 West 20th-st.; all improvements, rent $1,200. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 58 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ENGLISH BASE-ment, 35th-st., near Park-av., very desirable. Apply at No. 26 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A private family. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, WM. REDMOND, Jr., No. 27 William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO. WILL OFFER
THE ELEGANT SUBURBAN VILLA
OF
THOMAS L. RUSHMORE, ESQ.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
On the grounds, situated at
ORIENTA,
near Mamaroneck, a few minutes from depot, immediately on
LONG ISLAND SOUND,
and presenting one of the
FINEST WATER-FRONTS
and facilities for private bathing, boating and fishing on the coast.
A MODERN MANSION
of twelve rooms, turret, porticos, bay windows, marble mantels, grained wood-work, painted and frescoed halls, elegantly finished, and all in good order.
A LOT OF FIVE ACRES,
ALSO
FIVE VILLA PLOTS
adjoining same, varying in size from ONE TO FOUR ACRES, two have fine water-fronts and one a large stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c., &c.
ALSO,
by order of Executors,
at the same time and place,
A HANDSOME COTTAGE
of the late Schureman Halstead, Esq.,
consisting of ten rooms, nicely finished in modern style, carriage-house, stable, &c., &c., in excellent order.
ONE ACRE
OF ORNATE GROUND.
The whole property is handsomely laid out in walks and drives, and adorned with shade, fruit and ornamental trees, vines and shrubbery.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
TERMS EASY.
Trains leave depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 o'clock and 11¼ o'clock A. M. Carriages await arrival of trains at Mamaroneck Depot to convey parties to and from grounds.
For maps and further information apply to
DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,
By order of
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works,
will be sold at public auction,
On FRIDAY, Sept. 23, 1870,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York,
ALL BUILDINGS AND PARTS OF BUILDINGS as taken by the Commissioner of Estimate and Assessment appointed by the Supreme Court for the extension of Lexington-av., from 71st-st. to 97th-st., in the City of New-York, which buildings and parts of buildings are laid down on a certain map on file in the office of the Department of Public Works, No. 237 Broadway.
For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

NORTH ORANGE LOTS.—A SPLENDID property to be sold at auction by Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1870,
At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
75 LOTS,
Situated on Main, Linden and Jefferson sts., North Orange, N. J.,
Within five minutes' walk of the new railroad depot.
TERMS EASY.
Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 10 Pine-st.

REFEREE SALE IN PARTITION of Brooklyn property, to close an estate.—Cole & Murphy, auctioneers, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 23, 1870, at their sales-room, No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn:

The St. Felix Mansion, on the east side of Raymond-st., near Fulton-av., and grounds, embracing five lots on Raymond-st. and five lots on St. Felix-st.; house substantially built, 45.2 by 57.5. For maps and terms apply at the office of the auctioneers, or to
SIDNEY V. LOWELL, Referee,
No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening and widening certain streets as laid out by the Commissioners of Central Park, in the City of New-York. The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to New Road, and the widening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from a point distant one hundred and eighty-three feet and one and three-fourths inches easterly from the easterly line or side of Tenth-avenue, westerly to New Road, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable George G. Barnard, Justice, in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the seventh day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by the death of Mr. GOTTFRIED KNOOP, our late junior partner, his interest in the firm of KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO., of the City of New-York, ceased on the 31st day of August, 1870.

The surviving members of said firm will continue the business under the same firm name.
KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE GRAUSAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 202 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 83 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21,
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. AND 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 158 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

HOME INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.— No. 233 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 66 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 27 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA MCVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 105 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 26th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 29th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.— Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,132 Broadway, near 26th-st.

PROF. J. H. GUENEBAULT HAS REturned from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 20th September. Application at No. 28 Union-square.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 19. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT— Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 250 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON WILL REopen her home class for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 134 Lexington-av.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GRADUate of Harvard will fit boys for College. Address J. W. H., No. 23 Stuyvesant-st.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.— Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21.
Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
Circulars sent on request.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Reopens (24th year) Sept. 26, at No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

A SCHOOL THAT IS A SCHOOL.
BROOKLYN (N. Y.) FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 213 Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park.
UNRIVALED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BOARDERS.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 202 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE
Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 6.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this institution for the one hundred and seventeenth year since its foundation, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October proximo. Candidates for admission will be received on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, and SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the College. Students of the College classes, who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves at the College on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MRS. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 38th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 56 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the *Home Journal*, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT's school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $210 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL— Classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

D. A. CALLIJEN, NO. 297 WEST 28th-st., will re-open his day school for young gentlemen on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass. Sept. 15. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 12 East 46th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 32d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 880 Broadway.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 8 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 38TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 3d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

DR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL,
HOSACK HALL,
No. 57 West 44th-st.
Fifth year, Sept. 19.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 19—fifteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Circulars on application.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 14 years' connection:
John Auchincloss,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,
P. R. Bonnett,
John S. Boyd,
John Brooks,
Edwin J. Brown,
Josiah H. Burton,
Nathl. W. Chater,
Theo. H. Conkling,
Kenny Couillard,
Townsend Cox,
Benj. Curtis,
Henry Day,
Thos. Goadby,
John A. Hadden,
Wm. A. Hadden,
Jas. C. Holden,
Thos. F. Jeremiah,
Albert Kelley,
Chas. A. Lamont,
Legr'd Lockwood,
Theo. McNamee,
Benj. F. Manierre,
Dr. T. M. Markoe,
Joseph Morrill,
Wm. Morrison,
Abner Osborn,
Jas. L. Phipps,
Jas. W. Pryor,
Geo. B. Satterlee,
Dan. S. Schanck,
Samuel Sloan,
Jas. Symington,
Geo. P. Trigg,
Ab'm S. Underhill,
Judge Van Vorst,
Ralph Wells,
Chas. G. Wilson,
Hiram Young.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
AVENUE A, BETWEEN 119TH AND 120TH STS., HARLEM.
Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 22D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

LESPINASSE,
Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Apollo Hall Block, No. 1,193 Broadway, prepares boys for any college or business, but especially for Yale, the Sheffield Scientific School, and the Columbia School of Mines. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough, practical, energetic. Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., (Yale, 1848,) Principal.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars at book-store next door.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 130 West 15th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—63 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.— Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Broadway corner 39th-st. Reopens Sept. 26.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.— The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A PRIVATE family or school, by an experienced teacher; qualified to teach English branches, ancient geography, French, German, and music, piano and organ, if desired. Address P., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A THOROUGH TEACHER OF CLASsics and English, with the best references, desires classes of private pupils. Address J. H., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR OF MUCH EXperience desires pupils in English, classics and mathematics. Address A. M., Box 133 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M.
The morning and afternoon classes will resume on
SATURDAY, OCT. 1.
Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, north-west corner 28th-st. and Broadway. Apollo Hall, will open for instruction on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the academy.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER H. LEVETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The above-named bankrupt, having this day filed his petition in this Court, representing that he has settled with all of his creditors, and praying that the said proceedings in bankruptcy may be discontinued, and the petition and schedules filed therein be withdrawn from the files of this Court. Now, pursuant to the order entered thereon, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt and other persons in interest, to appear before Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the third day of October, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, and show cause, if any there be, why the said prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.—Dated Sept. 20, 1870.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. MCCONKEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James A. McConkey, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and state of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburg, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1869.
D. A. STEPHENS,
s22-law3wTh of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references from last employer; would have no objection to light chamber-work. Call at No. 848 3d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable American woman as first-class cook in a private family, where there is a kitchen girl kept; understands boning, desserts and jellies; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 417 Madison-av., corner 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO REspectable girls, one as cook and to assist in washing, the other as chamber-maid and is willing to assist in the washing or take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 200 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERson, a situation as nurse or seamstress, or as lady's maid; is accustomed to travel, and can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 57 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, with good reference, situations, one as chamber-maid, the other as chamber-maid and waiter, or to do light housework in small families. Apply for two days at No. 134 Allen-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester-st., between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, work by the day or week; can operate on Grover & Baker and Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing machines. Call or address No. 149 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist with washing if required; good City references. Apply at No. 564 2d-av., corner of 31st-st.; can be seen three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or an invalid lady; the best City reference. Call at No. 365 6th-av., a few doors below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; good baker; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion to do chamber-work and waiting, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen until suited at No. 214 East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can bring it up from its birth; or would take care of one grown child; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman and a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; very best City references. Call at No. 395 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE, tidy, respectable young girl, with good City reference, in a small private family, as chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen today, (Thursday) 22d inst., at No. 152 East 24th-st., first floor, back rooms.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman and thorough laundress; can do French fluting and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; has the very best City references. At No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and laundress, a situation; can flute and polish; has ten months' City reference from last employer, who can be seen at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands fluting and fine washing and ladies' fineries; or would do plain cooking and assist in the washing; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 244 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman a situation as good nurse; is patient and kind to children and will discharge her duties faithfully; best reference. Call for two days at No. 214 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a private family or a small private boarding-house; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; good City reference. Apply at No. 158 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman who has lost her baby, two months old, a baby to wet nurse at her residence; has a full breast of milk. Call for three days at No. 340 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, gentlemen's and families' washing; best of reference given. Call at No. 200 West 25th-st., two stairs up, in the back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl to do general house-work, in a small private American family; City preferred. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., in the rear, third floor, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid; or would do fine washing, if required, or take care of growing children; best references. Call at No. 249 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do chamber-work and assist with fine washing, or do waiting; best of City reference from last employers. Call at No. 259 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; eight years' reference from last place. Call at No. 341 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, COMPETENT girls, situations in one house, one as good cook and to wash and iron, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of reference; no objection to any part of the country. Apply at No. 69 Marion-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of references. Call at No. 162 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the toy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as seamstress or to see to children; the very best of City reference. Apply to No. 112 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a young woman; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; best City reference. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant girl to do general house-work in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 426 4th-av., in the store, near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing; has good references. Call at No. 247 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERson, a situation as nurse; would prefer a lady boarding in a hotel; best City references. Call at No. 178 Madison-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTestant girls; one as chamber-maid, the other as waitress or child's nurse. Apply at No. 218 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress, with the best City reference. Call at No. 246 West 38th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, in a small private family, a situation as cook; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMan, a situation as a first-class cook; the best of City reference. Call at No. 302 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress and to wait on young ladies; six years' reference. Call at No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid, or nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 240 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 1,179 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress. Call at 391 8th-av.

A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS PERfectly family sewing, cutting and fitting, making children's clothes and dresses, wants to engage in some private family by the week or month; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address Miss FORD, No. 219 West 18th-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman, as nurse and seamstress, or wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., one door from 22d-st.

ATTENTION!!—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended and capable, of all nations, can be obtained today at office No. 1,234 Broadway. Established fourteen years.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

THE BEST OF GERMAN, FRENCH, Irish and American servants can always be had at the office, No. 188 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as light porter or night watchman in any respectable establishment; is willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. Call or address for two days, H. DUNCAN, No. 434 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious man; understands his business thoroughly; this is a chance to get a good man. Address T. P. R., Box 2,888 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address WM. LILLEY, No. 3 Pine-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman or waiter; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place by a very respectable Englishman; is fully experienced with horses, driving, plain farming, gardening, &c.; a strong, healthy man; would like a place with a cottage for his wife, or his wife is willing to work in the house; a valuable man; will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; sober, reliable, industrious young man, not afraid of work, who thoroughly understands driving, care of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing to make himself useful; wages moderate. Address WATERBURY, box No. 194 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, Protestant, married, no children, aged 45, English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there are hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits. For reference address J. J., at seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class experienced married man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; two years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 10 College-place, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR to attend an invalid man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference; member of the Episcopal Church. Address J. B. H., No. 1,998 3d-av., near 110th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman, in a private family, as first-class waiter; has the best City reference. Call on or address M. G., at Grasselle's, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE young man as coachman; a perfect City driver; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness; five years' best reference. Address E. N., Box 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a first-class man, with six years' reference from last place; leaves in consequence of the family having gone to Europe. Can be seen in carriage store, Broadway and 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address E. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a competent man, fit to take charge of a gentleman's place; will take care of a horse and cow; will make himself generally useful. Address D. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man, who thoroughly knows his business, with first-class City reference. Address F. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 828 Broadway.

WANTED — A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; a good groom and City driver; four years' reference from last place. Address E. M., No. 66 Bleecker-st., in harness store.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as first-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; very best references. Call or address ALEXANDER, care of Joseph De Costa, No. 70 Sullivan-st., near Broome.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man who thoroughly knows his business; has first-class City reference and long experience. Address J. W. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; can milk; best City reference from last place. Address C. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young colored man as waiter; is a thorough waiter and an excellent servant; willing to make himself useful and obliging; best City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging. Address E. C. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; he is a most trustworthy and useful man; has the very best of reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, watchman or janitor, by a steady, sober man; eight years' reference from his last employer; is a Protestant. Address J. M., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, of temperate habits, as coachman. Address G. K., Box 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED AMERICAN woman, to take part care of a boy five years old, and to assist in the care of linen, mending, &c. Address, giving name, age and reference, J., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist in the washing. Apply this day at No. 329 Lexington-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., for ladies returning to the City, all respectable French, English, American, Irish, Scotch, German ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, professed and other cooks, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OUT OF THE City, a Protestant cook; to assist in washing and ironing. Call at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND seamstress to go to Elizabeth, N. J. Call at SWEETSER, PEMBROCK & CO., No. 78 Leonard-st., at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS, with City references. Apply at No. 8 West 32d-st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LITHOGRAPHic artist to do figure and letter work. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock at No. 47 Cliff-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell
90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock noon at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-room, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy and plated ware, china, velvet and other carpets, &c.; also, one rockaway, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
700 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex steamer *Idaho*.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

$10 $15. $20. $25.

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY.

Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago and other cities, represented as our manufacture, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our oroide in appearance and durability; and, to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL;" and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold, cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges, retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold, excepting in intrinsic value. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10; full-jeweled Patent Levers, $15, equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150; those of extra fine finish, $20, equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra-heavy, superbly-finished and splendid watch at $25; this equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting-cases, gents' and ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

["The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—New-York TIMES.]

["One of the $20 watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—Pomeroy's *Democrat*.]

To Clubs.—Where six watches are ordered at one time we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st., upstairs, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—I will sell part of an interest in good silver lodes near Georgetown, Colorado, very cheap. Will give references and satisfy any party as to value, &c. H. M. DWYER, Barton House, Georgetown, Col.

FOR SALE—A PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE and residence, in a capital neighborhood, within a short distance of the City; annual receipts about $6,000. Address C., Box No. 419 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 222 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

FIFTEEN VALUABLE PATENTS OF late inventions, or interest therein, for sale at No. 80 East Broadway, room No. 8. Call from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway, branch ware-room No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. KLASER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 31ST-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and Marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.— Rich and elegant designs, from $20 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 625 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden or Denmark to America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia....Sat., Sept. 24	Caledonia....Wed., Oct. 5
Europa....Sat., Oct. 1	Britannia....Wed., Oct. 19
Cambria....Sat., Oct. 8	Iowa....Wed., Nov. 2
Anglia....Sat., Oct. 15	Caledonia....Wed., Nov. 16
India....Sat., Oct. 22	Britannia....Wed., Nov. 30
Australia....Sat., Oct. 29	Iowa....Wed., Dec. 14

And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Webster, Saturday, Sept. 24, at 3:30 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomson, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Bragg, Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency.
Steerage passage, $28, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21	Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 22	Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6
China, Wednes., Sept. 28	Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12
Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29	Algeria, Thursday, Oct. 13
Samaria, Saturday, Oct. 1	Russia, Wednes., Oct. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80 gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
Return tickets....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE....Rousseau....SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont....SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT....Lemarie....SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE....Daure....SATURDAY, Oct. 29
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $90.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray, Sept. 21, at 8 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price....Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green....Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Freeman....Oct. 12, at 8½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams....Oct. 19, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth....Oct. 26, at 8½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Sept. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 1, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Cunard steam-ship PALMYRA, on THURSDAY, 22d September. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 18 Broad-st., Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $170, according to location of berth. Steerage, $60.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 19TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Oct. 4, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Oct. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice....Sept. 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards....Sept. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau,) Oct. 6.
For freight or passage, apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Sept. 27, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 8 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
[illegible] at Lewes.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 15 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

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BANKING HOUSE OF GEO. OPDYKE & CO.
25 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1870.
To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:
SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis aforesaid, on the 18th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 18th day of July, 1870.
In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.
[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18, 1870.

O. E. WOOD, NO. 33 NASSAU-ST.,
offers for sale the following first-class RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS:
ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1888.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 8,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent., now complete and earning more than interest on bonds and stock.
ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.
NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.
PATERSON CITY, 7 per cent. Bonds, 20 years.
PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., 7 per cent. Bonds, 1877 to 1888.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD LAND-GRANT BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST (7 PER CENT.) IN GOLD.
INTEREST PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1.
A few bonds issued by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, Arkansas Branch Extension, for sale at 85 and accrued interest in currency.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 48 Wall-st.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, Office No. 26 Wall-st. New-York, Sept. 17, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 105 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST. New-York, Sept. 7, 1870.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 173, 93, 129, 308, 342, 353, 68, 219, 128, 277, 381, 90, 342, 199, 254, 285, 321, 580, 230, 302, 186, 293, 343 and 234, of $1,000 each, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE.—The transfer-books of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company will be reopened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner of William-st. and Exchange-place, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1870. By order.
FREDERICK A. LANE, President.

FINANCIAL.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
SECURITY BANK
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK
Having proved a decided success, it has been unanimously resolved by the Board of Directors to
DOUBLE THE CAPITAL STOCK,
(in accordance with provisions of the Charter,) in order to meet the increasing business of the Bank.
A Subscription Book is ordered to be opened on the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, at the Banking-house.
No. 319 Broadway.
Over $150,000 of the New Stock is already taken. Friends of the Bank desiring to obtain the Shares at par, should make application at once. Payments of 10 per cent. of the amount subscribed may be made on the 10th of October, November and December respectively, and the balance, 70 per cent., on the 10th day of January, 1871.
WITH A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
$500,000,
Which can be further increased, as business requires, to the limit of
ONE MILLION.
The President and Directors have confidence in offering to the public the facilities of their institution.
State and National Banks, Private Bankers, Savings Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance Companies, Railroad, Manufacturing and other Corporations, Executors of Estates, Trustees, Public Officers, and all who have trust moneys, or who act in any fiduciary capacity, whether they live in New-York or elsewhere, are invited to open accounts with the SECURITY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by letter or in person. Business Paper Discounted for MERCHANTS and DEPOSITORS at seven per cent. per annum. GOLD accounts kept. Fiscal Agencies of States, Municipalities and Corporations accepted.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
BENJAMIN H. DEWEY, Cashier.
No. 319 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1870.

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8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.
This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.
BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.
A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 1
Will draw interest from that date at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.;
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 333 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday's and Wednesday's from 5 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, $7,793,940 96.
E. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. $1 received.
INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1, and is payable in January.
Bank open from 10 to 3 daily, and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by JOHN J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office, in the new Court-house.
The transfer-books will be closed Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1870.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO., NO. 33 PINE-ST., New-York, Sept. 17, 1870.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid IN GOLD on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 33 Pine-st.
F. E. JONES, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1, 1870.
THE INTEREST MATURING OCT. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after Oct. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agency of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, ON Arkansas State Bonds issued to railroad companies, will be paid on and after that date on presentation, at the banking-house of Farnham, Gilbert & Co., No. 8 Wall-st.
B. B. SICKELS, Financial Agent State of Arkansas.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, handsome rooms, second floor, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, with or without private table, suite third, double room, fourth floor; house first-class, near Broadway; references exchanged. No. 37 West 26th-st.

PLEASANT AND NICELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board, to families or single gentlemen; accommodations all that can be desired; references exchanged; terms moderate. Call at No. 149 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER LARGE handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to families and single gentlemen; references. No. 14 East 19th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An elegant suite of rooms, on second floor, to let, with private table. Address B. B., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS IN second and third stories to rent with board at No. 17 West 9th-st.; also a large room on the fourth floor. References exchanged.

NO. 159 EAST 34TH-ST.—A SUITE OF three rooms, second floor, handsomely furnished, together or separately, with board and the comforts of a private residence.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or families; house and table first-class; family small.

NO. 19 5TH-AV., THIRD DOOR ABOVE Brevoort House—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, without board, en suite or singly. Best of reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 8 East 15th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

GRAMERCY PARK—NO. 148 EAST 21ST-st., handsomely furnished floors suitable for families with private table, if desired; also single rooms for gentlemen; house and location first-class.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS board will find handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, at No. 128 Madison-av., second door above 30th-st.

NO. 58 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Large, well-furnished rooms on third and fourth floors; superior board; references required; no children taken.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS on parlor floor, with private table, in a private house. Apply at No. 268 4th-av., south-west corner 21st-st.

NO. 34 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR Madison-av.—An elegantly furnished suite of rooms with first-class board to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a private family.

NO. 81 MADISON-AV.—A SUITE OF fine rooms, on second floor, with or without private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN suite or single; private family; house and surroundings first-class. No. 118 East 17th-st.

TWO SQUARE ROOMS WITH HOT AND cold water to let to gentlemen with or without board; references. Apply at No. 158 East 34th-st.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF FINELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen. Apply at KILDUFF'S, corner of 44th-st. and 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter: three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two children, in a private family, a suite of rooms, between 5th and 7th avs., above 20th-st., with good board; references exchanged. Address R. P., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

BOYS' AND
YOUTHS' BOOTS AND SHOES
AT CANTRELL'S, NO. 241 4TH-AV.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, } New-York.
Nos. 166 and 168 (new nos.) Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known Company, now in the second half-century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies', gentlemen's and children's garments, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—THE ABOVE ARE OUR ONLY OFFICES.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
MME. FERRERO,
No. 6 Lafayette-place,
Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, the new and leading styles of Fall and Winter Millinery.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
Late MATHILDE & CO., No. 53 East 16th-st., near Broadway, New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery, for the Fall season, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADway, will have their opening of Fall and Winter French Bonnets and English Round Hats, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 21 and 22. E. MATHERS & CO., No. 891 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

GEORGE SLOANE, BROADWAY AND 20th-st., will open on Thursday, Sept. 22, French Hats and Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, Millinery goods, &c.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF NEW AND elegant designs in Fall and Winter styles, at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashion, No. 838 Broadway, on Thursday, Sept. 22.

C. M. OLNEY & CO. WILL EXHIBIT the latest novelties in French Millinery on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 21 and 22. No. 30 East 14th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A JEWELED BUTTERFLY, COMposed of diamonds, rubies and sapphires, has been lost by Mlle. Christine Nilsson, returning from Steinway Hall, through Irving-place, 14th-st. and 4th-av. to Clarendon Hotel. The finder will be handsomely rewarded. MAX STRAKOSCH, Everett House.

STOLEN—SEPT. 8—A BAY PACING MARE, with white star, 15.1 high, with buggy, enamel top, no side curtains, some parts broken, but wheels quite new; when taken was painted black. Any one returning above to H. BRETTS, Rye Depot, N. Y., will be suitably rewarded.

FOUND—ON 3D OF SEPTEMBER, IN AN East Broadway car, a SUM OF MONEY, which the owner can have by calling, and paying expenses, at 14th-st. and Avenue B.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 78 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.
MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
MAHLON APGAR,
SAMUEL TOOKE.
je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of June, 1870.
GEORGE I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. NEVIUS, Executors, &c.
je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 31 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1870.
SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.
je9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT ROSE REYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1870.
JEAN PIERRE JULES REYNAL, Executor.
mh17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOD GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at the store of Wood Gibson, Jr., No. 785 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870.
JAMES BLAKLEY, Executor.
mh17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 173 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.
se15-law6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 81 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.
ROBERT W. BOOTMAN, Administrator, &c.
je23-law6mTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
TO-MORROW.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces the third (3d) and remaining concerts of the first series of MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON, which will take place on the following dates:
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Sept. 23, and
FIRST GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 30,
SECOND GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss Annie Louisa Cary, contralto, Royal Italian Opera, London.
Signor Brignoli, the distinguished tenor.
Signor Verger, the eminent baritone.
Mr. Henry Vieuxtemps, the renowned violin virtuoso.
Mr. James M. Wehli, solo pianist and conductor.
The grand orchestra will be under the direction of [illegible].
GENERAL ADMISSION, $2.
Reserved seats, $3 and $4 each.
Reserved seats to matinee, two (2) dollars and three (3) dollars.
The three (3) dollar and four (4) dollar reserved seats for either concert can now be had; also, the two (2) dollar reserved seats for the matinee, and the two (2) dollar admission tickets for either one of the concerts, can now be had at the
GENERAL NILSSON TICKET-OFFICE, AT STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST.
Branch ticket-offices are at Schirmer's, No. 701, and also at No. 114 Broadway.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON'S MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 1.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that, in compliance with numerous applications, he has changed the hour of commencement of matinee; therefore, doors on that occasion will open at 12.
MATINEE CONCERT AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Reserved seats to matinee, $3 and $2.
The $2 seats, also the $3 seats, now on sale at GENERAL TICKET-OFFICE, STEINWAY HALL.

For the accommodation of parties from out of town attending the
NILSSON CONCERTS,
we are prepared to furnish
DINNER A LA CARTE,
from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. Soups, Fish, Entrées, &c.
CLARK & WELLES, Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
GEO. WOOD....Proprietor
Two performances daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
Every evening, and Saturday Matinee,
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS
in Shakespeare's comedy
AS YOU LIKE IT.
ROSALIND....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS
With a cast of unusual talent and ability.
MATINEES MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
GOLDEN BUTTERFLY and DEAF AS A POST.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., in the spacious buildings extending from the 2d to the 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
NOVEL AND INGENIOUS INVENTIONS.
AN UNEQUALED DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
MACHINERY IN MOTION,
IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY,
PRODUCTS OF THE FARM,
THE WORKSHOP,
AND THE STUDIO,
GREAT DISPLAY OF
FRUIT, FLOWERS, AND PLANTS,
JARDINE & SONS' ORGAN, BLOWN BY STEAM.
MUSIC BY EBEN'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Nos. 830 Broadway and 5 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.
(Chartered in 1865 under special law.)
SEASON OF 1870-71.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
TERMS—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$30 per quarter.
Several eminent Professors have been added to the able corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.
Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices:
No. 830 BROADWAY, near 13th-st., NEW-YORK.
No. 128 (NEW No. 102) COURT, near State-st., BROOKLYN.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE
LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.
The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander Wilson, and JESSE HOYT, Commander James Healy, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:50, 10:50 A. M., 6:20 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 5 P. M. Excursion to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.
JAS. FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers,
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

$3 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:45 and 30th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 13,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York,) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several Railroads North and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of the business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, $1 deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50. [illegible] The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT (having 300 splendid rooms) leave from new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 22d....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 23d....3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th....7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th....6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 28th....10:30 A. M.
Thursday, 29th....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 29th....11:00 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—[illegible] The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 3 o'clock. [illegible] Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

CHANGE OF TIME—THE STEAM-BOAT MARY POWELL will on and after Monday, Sept. 19, leave New-York at 3 o'clock, from Vestry-st. Pier and 30th-st. Pier at 3:15, for Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, 3 P. M. and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning at New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3 P. M. boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steamer STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.
Cutlery, house-furnishing and builders' hardware; coopers, carpenters, butchers, blacksmiths and machinists' tools, &c., at
CHARLES S. LITTLE'S,
No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS.
Distribution of $1,000 of the fourth series of the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that this theatre will
OPEN
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
MONDAY, SEPT. 26,
REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.
Various and advantageous
ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS
have been made, with a view to the amusement and convenience of the public.
A NEW STAGE
has been laid, and mechanical improvements adopted.
A NEW ACT-DROP
has been painted by Mr. JOHN HILLYARD, Jr.
THE OPENING PLAY
will be Sheridan's splendid comedy,
THE RIVALS,
which will be presented THIS and EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, with entirely NEW COSTUMES AND SCENERY,
and with the following powerful distribution:
SIR LUCIUS....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
SIR ANTHONY ABSOLUTE....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
CAPT. ABSOLUTE....Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
(His first appearance in this theatre.)
BOB ACRES....Mr. J. H. STODDART
FAULKLAND....Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
DAVID....Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
FAG....Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
THOMAS....Mr. W. J. LEONARD
JAMES....Mr. J. PECK
BOY....Master HERNE
LYDIA LANGUISH....Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
MRS. MALAPROP....Miss EMILY MESTAYER
JULIA....Miss HELEN TRACY
(Her first appearance in this theatre.)
LUCY....Miss ANNIE DELAND
The band, under the direction of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, will perform an entirely new selection of music.
DUE NOTICE will be given of the first appearance of Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Mr. ALBERY'S new and exquisite comedy, (now playing in London with immense success,) entitled
THE TWO ROSES,
is also in preparation.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
BRILLIANT BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SEASON.
MAN and WIFE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8, the absorbing dramatization of Wilkie Collins' romance of real life,
MAN AND WIFE!
the reigning romantic sensation of the day. Theatre crowded to the dome at every performance. Matinee every SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock. To accommodate the vast demand for places, the box-sheet has been opened twelve nights in advance, and seats may be secured two weeks ahead.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE
at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

TWELFTH GRAND FAIR
Of the NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, to be held at Waverly, N. J., on Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23. Excursion tickets, including admission to the grounds, for sale at the foot of Cortlandt-st., and all offices of the New-Jersey Railroad.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:00 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 8 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:30 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:30 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, [illegible]
For Piermont, Nyack, Spring Valley and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, [illegible]
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. [illegible]
Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—[illegible] Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by DR. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. POWERS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. POWERS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. POWERS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. POWERS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. POWERS, [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor
JOHN P. COLE....Manager
THURSDAY, SEPT. 22,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
and positively the last night of
KATHI LANNER'S
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE,
previous to their departure for Europe on the 24th inst.
URIELLA,
THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT,
preceded by a Grand Terpsichorean Olio.
NOTICE.—The vast preparations and necessary rehearsals for the proper production of Herve's chef d'œuvre, LE PETIT FAUST, necessitate the
CLOSING OF THE THEATRE
on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, preparatory to the debut in America of Parisian favorites,
LEA SILLY AND CELINE MONTALAND,
and the entire
OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE,
whose initial representation will take place on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, 1870.

MME. MARIE SEEBACH—TO-NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE,
(Formerly known as "Theatre Francais.")
Mr. Grau has the honor to announce the
DEBUT IN AMERICA
OF THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIENNE,
MADAME MARIE SEEBACH,
with her new and brilliant company, for
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 22, at 8,
will be produced Goethe's sublime creation,
FAUST,
with an unequaled distribution of the characters.
MARIE SEEBACH in her great role of
"GRETCHEN."
Seats for Madame Seebach's performances can be secured at the SEEBACH TICKET-OFFICES, Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Fourteenth-street Theatre.
Scale of Prices—General admission, $1; orchestra seats, reserved, $1 50; private boxes, 4 seats, $8; dress circle, reserved, $1; proscenium boxes, 5 seats, $12 50; family circle, 50 cents.
The free list is entirely suspended, with the exception of the public Press. No attention can be given to any applications for free tickets.
TO-MORROW, second appearance in America of MARIE SEEBACH—FAUST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE CHARMING YOUNG ACTRESS,
LOTTA....LOTTA....LOTTA.
AN ENTIRE NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
Written expressly for LOTTA, entitled
HEARTSEASE.
MAY WYLDEROSE....LOTTA
WITH SONGS, DANCES, AND BANJO SOLO.
Charles Villiers....Mr. Frank Lawlor
Lionel Howard....Mr. Theo. Hamilton
Hiram Doolittle....Mr. Vining Bowers
Mlle. Duverney....Miss Virginia Buchanan
LOTTA MATINEE SATURDAY—HEARTSEASE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK....FIFTH WEEK
OF LITTLE FAUST.
MRS. JAS. A. OATES' OPERA COMPANY, AND MR. GEO. L. FOX.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. All the sparkling music encored at each representation.
MEPHISTO and the ARAB....Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA....Mr. GEO. L. FOX

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES. EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M. Stuart Robson's specialty of CAMILLE; or, THE CRACKED HEART, and the ever-popular burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN. In preparation, an original dramatization entitled BARNABY RUDGE; or, The Gordon Riots, from the popular story of that title by the late Charles Dickens.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Grand gala concert and ball given for the benefit of Theo. Thomas' orchestra on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.
PROGRAMME.
Grand March....Raff
Overture, "Tannhaeuser"....Wagner
Allegretto, "Scherzando" } Eighth Symphony....Beethoven
"Tempo di Menuetto" }
"Theme and Variations," for Trombone....Beer
MR. F. LETSCH.
Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes"....Liszt
Reiter Marsch....Schubert
Solo for French horn, "Lurline"....Wallace
MR. H. SCHMITZ.
Kamarinskaja....Glinka
Torch-light March, No. 3 C Minor....Meyerbeer
SATURDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, the 24th and 25th of September will be two grand gala concerts.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at Mineola, Sept. 28, 29, and 30. The premium list has been largely increased. The Long Island Railroad, the James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries will deliver articles free. For entries and securing space, apply to JOHN HAROLD, Secretary, Mineola, L. I.

THE TURF.

SEPTEMBER MEETING
OF THE
FLEETWOOD ASSOCIATION
FLEETWOOD PARK,
MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
ON
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 21, 22 AND 23, 1870.
Horse-cars leave Harlem Bridge on each day of the races, every ten minutes, direct for the Park.
PREMIUMS, $9,500.
THIRD DAY.
No. 3—Purse of $2,500.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1870.
For horses that never beat 2:30; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
David Blanchard, Boston, enters ch. g. License.
M. Roden, New-York, enters br. s. Charles E. Loew, formerly Patchen Chief.
Dan Mace, New-York, enters b. g. Confidence.
John Nesbitt, New-York, enters b. g. John J. Bradley.
D. Pfifer, Long Island, enters b. s. H. W. Genet.
FOURTH DAY.
No. 4—Purse of $1,500.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1870.
For horses that never beat 2:34; $900 to the first, $400 to the second, $200 to the third.
M. Roden, New-York, enters New-Berlin Girl.
Charles Richards, New-Haven, enters br. g. New-Haven Boy, formerly Brown Prince.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters b. m. Lady Sears.
James Dougrey, Jr., Troy, enters b. m. Fanny Lambert.
J. L. Bowen, Boston, enters br. m. Lady Ellis.
L. L. Hutchinson, Schenectady, enters s. g. Ed. Ellis.
No. 5—Purse of $2,500.
For horses that never beat 2:26; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
William H. Borst, New-York, enters b. s. George Wilkes.
Budd Doble, New-York, enters b. g. Hotspur.
W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Lucy.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters b. g. Henry.
GENERAL REMARKS.
All the above races mile heats, three in five, in harness, except Purse No. 4, which will be two miles and repeat, in harness, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association.
Gates open at 9 o'clock A. M.
Single admission, $1; no extra charge for Grand Stand; carriages free.
Trains by the New-York and Harlem Railroad will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. 9½ and 11½ A. M. and 1½ and 4 P. M. Returning will leave Morrisania and Melrose at 5:00, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
The Park is within 500 feet of the Harlem Depot at Morrisania.
Races to commence at 2½ P. M.
By order of HENRY DATER, President.
Pools sold every evening previous to the races, at Fleetwood Club House, No. 1,434 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts., by Jacob Somerindyke.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND-hand pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order; for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash, or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (188 4th-av.)

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1870.
Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, are invited from responsible parties until 12 M., Oct. 8, 1870, for furnishing all the Oats, Hay, and Rye Straw required at this depot during the year commencing Nov. 1, 1870.
Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one (1) mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and one-half (1½) miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, D. C., at such times as may be ordered by the Quartermaster in charge.
Oats to be delivered in good burlap sacks of about three (3) bushels each, and to weigh not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel.
Hay and Straw baled; bales to weigh: Hay, from 250 to 300 pounds each, and Straw in 100 and 200 pound bales.
Bidders will state the price of Oats, Hay, and Straw per pound.
The quantity required each month is estimated at 83,000 pounds of Oats, 77,000 pounds of Hay, and 24,000 pounds of Straw.
The United States reserves the right to diminish or increase the above quantities at any time during the continuance of the contract by giving thirty (30) days notice.
Guarantees will be required with each bid in the sum of fifteen hundred (1,500) dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, execute a contract, within six (6) days after his acceptance, in accordance with the above requirements.
Payment will be made monthly for quantities delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are provided for the purpose, and upon the receipt of parties to whom delivery has been ordered, and the certificate as to quantity and quality of an inspector appointed by the undersigned.
Proposals to be marked, "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.
WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

A New Iron Steam-ship—The Wyanoke, of the Old Dominion Line—Description of the Vessel.

The arrival at her pier in this City, on Sunday last, of the new iron side-wheel steam-ship *Wyanoke*, just finished at Wilmington, Del., for the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company, is an event of interest in the present depressed state of American ship-building interests. The new steamer is constructed entirely of iron, and finished and fitted up in the most perfect manner. She is of 2,067 62-100 tons burden, and built at a cost of nearly $300,000. She will compare favorably with any ship of a similar class hailing from the other side of the Atlantic. Her builders are HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH, of Wilmington, Del., and the manner in which the work has been completed speaks well for the skill of the firm. Her model was drawn by WM. FOULKES, of the firm of LAWRENCE & FOULKES, ship-builders, of Williamsburg, from whose yard the *Isaac Bell*, of this same line, was turned out, while the design for the engines of the new vessel and the specifications for the iron-work were furnished by HERMAN WINTER, constructing engineer of this City. The steamer is 265 feet in length with a breadth of beam of forty feet, drawing when laden about 13 feet of water. Her keel was laid in November last, and on Sunday she arrived in New-York on her first trip, the trial having proven eminently satisfactory, as she showed a speed of fourteen miles per hour. The engines are 1,000 horse-power, and were furnished by the same firm which constructed the ship.

The *Wyanoke* has accommodations for 100 first-class passengers, and sixty steerage, while the carrying capacity for freight is large, being equal to 15,000 barrels, or 3,500 bales of compressed cotton. She is to run between this City and Richmond, stopping at Norfolk and City Point. The time will be about forty hours, and the round trip will be made once a week, the new steamer leaving this port every Saturday, sailing from New-York for Richmond for the first time on Saturday next. The *Wyanoke* is the largest ship now on this route, and the largest iron vessel ever built by the Wilmington firm.

The new vessel has elevators for loading and unloading the cargo. These are situated amidships, and by means of them goods can be lowered into the hold at a great saving of labor and expense. The accommodations for passengers are very fine, and consist of two tiers of state-rooms on the main and upper decks respectively, all the space below the main deck is reserved for freight. The cabin or dining-hall is handsomely paneled in satin and rosewood, elegantly furnished, with a seating capacity for seventy-two persons. In all its appointments the ship is first-class. The steerage accommodations are also worthy of note, one side being devoted exclusively to the use of females, large numbers of which, particularly colored servants, availing themselves of this method of reaching New-York. The provisions made for their comfort in this ship are ample and liberal. The officers' state-rooms are upon the upper deck, while on the main deck below are the Purser's office, barber shop, bar-room, Steward's pantries, ice-house, wash-room, &c. The officers of the *Wyanoke* are as follows: Captain, H. A. Bourne; Executive Officer, Samuel Lawrence; Second Officer, Mr. Earnest; Purser, Wm. Caldwell; Chief Engineer, Geo. W. Sloate; Steward, James Booth, and a crew of forty-five men. Capt. BOURNE was formerly commanding officer of the *Isaac Bell*, and to him great credit is due, as under his superintendence the new vessel has been completed.

The Old Dominion Steam-ship line is comparatively a new company. Organized at the close of the late war, the first vessel was placed on the line in July, 1865, just after the fall of Richmond. The capital of the Company is $800,000, and five first-class steam-ships are now owned, the entire earnings of the Company having been devoted to building new ships. The President of the Company is N. L. MCCREADY.

THE BOOK TRADE-SALES.

Sixth Day—Miscellaneous Works of Native and Foreign Authors—Fewer Dealers and More Rapid Sales.

The sixth day's sale at LEAVITT & STREBEIGH's auction rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, opened yesterday with the invoice of FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., of Boston, comprising AGASSIZ's works on "Natural History" and "Journeys in South America;" MATTHEW ARNOLD's works, JANE AUSTEN's works, BROWNING's, TENNYSON's, BRYANT's, DE QUINCEY's, DICKENS', ELIOT's, EMERSON's, HAWTHORNE's, O. W. HOLMES', LONGFELLOW's, J. R. LOWELL's, MEREDITH's, and other authors. The attendance of buyers was not so large as on previous days, but the bidding was more spirited and the prices obtained equally as good, and in some instances, better. AGASSIZ's works, in different styles, brought from 95 cents to $4 25—the price of his "Travels in Brazil" and "Geological Sketches" in half calf, 16mo; ELIZABETH AKERS' "Poems" ranged from $1 to $1 30; ALDRICH's "Poems," 95 cents to $1 25. The "Atlantic Monthly," bound in cloth, 65 cents a volume, retails for $3. JANE AUSTEN's works, 12mo, brought 95 cents each; ROBT. BROWNING's works brought 95 cents and $1, save the half calf style, which sold for $2 10, its retail price being $3 50. WM. CULLEN BRYANT's "Iliad," 8vo, $3, and half calf, $5 75. The "British Poets," 130 vols., half calf extra, $1 30 per volume; in cloth, 87½ and 60 cents. CARLETON's (correspondent Boston "Journal") works, 65 cents to $1 75. ALICE CAREY's "Poems," cloth, illustrated, $1 30; antique morocco, $2 25. L. MARIA CHILDS' "Looking Toward Sunset," $1 70 to $2 95. The "Companion Poets," antique morocco, a $5 book, sold for $2 80 and $3; DANA's "Two Years Before the Mast" brought 87½, 85 and 65 cents, on different calls, considered good for a book that retails at $1 50; DE QUINCEY's works ranged from 70 to 75 cents each; DICKENS' from 50 cents to $1 30 per volume of the Diamond edition, and 80 cents to $1 75 for the Dickens edition; the same, two volumes in one, crimson cloth, brought $1 05, and half calf, $2 12½; the Household edition of the same, $1 15 and 85 cents; DICKENS' "Christmas Carol," illustrated, full gilt, $2 60 and $2, and his works, original edition, $2 35 each; ANNA DICKINSON's "Story of Today" sold for 50 and 27 cents, the retail price being $1 50; GEORGE ELIOT's novels, Household edition, 60 cents to $1 62½; EMERSON's works sold from 75 cents to $1 50; FORSTER's "Walter Savage Landor's Biography," half calf, a $6 book, sold for $3. "Good Company for Every Day in the Year," a $4 book, sold for $2. GRACE and JAMES GREENWOOD's works ran from 60 to 45 cents; GAIL HAMILTON's brought 90 cents, except her "Red Letter Days," illustrated, which brought $1 40, the retail price being but $1 50, and her "Woman's Wrongs," a $1 50 book, which went for 80 cents. HAWTHORNE's works brought from 70 cents to $2 12½ per volume. DR. HAYES' "Arctic Journey" sold for $1 35, a $2 50 book, and his "Cast Away in the Cold," 85 and 77½ cents. T. W. HIGGINSON's "Army Life," 16mo, ran from 65 to 30 cents, and G. S. HILLIARD's "Six Months in Italy," $1 12½. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES' works brought from 10 cents to $1 07½, the majority ranging from 50 to 95 cents a volume. "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby," illustrated, sold for 75 cents, and "Tom at Oxford," 80 and 90 cents; the same in half calf, $1 90; LEIGH HUNT's "Poetical Works," 72½ cents to $1 15; the "Hymns of the Ages," illustrated, all $2 50 books, sold for 50 cents; CHARLES KINGSLEY's works brought $1 25 to $1 35, the retail price being $1 50 and $1 75 per volume; "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," paper, went off for 17½ cents; LONGFELLOW's works commanded very fair prices, ranging from 75 cents to $3 62½, according to style and binding; his "Wayside Inn," illustrated by GILBERT, however, brought $4 50, and his "Hyperion," large quarto, illustrated with photographs, and bound in antique morocco, brought $13 50, the retail price being $25; his "Building of the Ship," in full morocco, a $5 50 book, brought $2 62½ and $2 50.

The poems and miscellaneous works of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL were next offered, and ranged in price from 80 cents to $2 10—a few of the commoner sort going for 20 to 30 cents. OWEN MEREDITH's works, 550 volumes, sold for prices ranging from 60 cents to $5 75, this latter being for the antique morocco style of "Lucille," new edition, with illustrations. The same book, Red-line edition, in full morocco, brought $4 and $4 30, and in half calf, $2 62½. JOHN STUART MILL's work "On Liberty," ran from 60 to 75 cents; retail for $1 50. MUNFORD's "Miracles," a $2 book, brought $1 10, and Miss MULOCK's "Poems" ran from 77½ cents to $1 15. MURDOCK & RUSSELL's "Cultivation of the Human Voice," sold for 82½ cents; retails for $1 25. MURRAY's "Camp Life in the Adirondacks," which created such a sensation a few months ago, tourists' edition, with maps, sold for $1 05. NORTON's (CHARLES ELIOT,) translation of DANTE's "New Life," a $5 volume, sold for $2 12½. At 4 P. M., Mr. PRATT relieved Mr. LEAVITT, and started off with Miss E. STUART PHELPS' works, for one of which, "Hedged In," at 90 cents, there was a wonderful demand, and 150 copies sold; retail price, $1 50. The "Poetry of Compliment and Courtship" sold for $1 10, and the "Progress of the Ages," uniform with the "Hymns of the Ages" and by the same authors, brought $1 10; it retails for $2 50. PRESCOTT's "History and Practice of the Telegraph," a $2 book, brought $1 15.

CHARLES READE's novels sold from 25 to 60 cents a copy, and MAYNE REID's tales from 70 to 80 cents. ROBERTSON's "Sermons, Lectures and Letters" brought from 37 to 60 cents a volume, and HENRY C. ROBINSON's "Diary" $1 20 and $1 12½. SIR WALTER SCOTT's "Ivanhoe," in different styles, ranged from 75 cents to $2 50. Although the catalogue of this firm brought, on the whole, very good prices, the more expensive styles of SCOTT's works did not meet the general expectation. The demand being for the cheaper editions, the higher-priced books that retail for $3 a volume sold for 55 cents, and $1 50 books for 37½ cents, and so on in proportion—the last-named prices including some of SHAKESPEARE's works. Mrs. SILSBEE's "Memory and Hope," 8vo, full morocco, a $7 book, sold for $2 75, and J. D. SHERWOOD's "Comic History of America," with illustrations, a $2 50 book, brought $1 25. SAMUEL SMILES' "Life of Stephenson," "Self-help," was brought 75 cents. Lots of dollar books [illegible] 40 cents each. STEDMAN's Poems, in [illegible] cloth, $3 books, sold for 30 cents each. Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE's works, of which 50 volumes were offered, brought 50 cents to $1 [illegible], and good demand for them; for "Lady Byron's Vindication" one cent was offered, and it sold as low as 15 cents. The invoices sold on Tuesday, the report of which was unavoidably crowded out, was one of the largest and most important offered since the sale began. The sale opened with G. P. PUTNAM & SONS' publications, their Sunnyside edition of IRVING's works running from $1 65 to $2 37½; Riverside edition, $1 05 to $1 95, and the People's edition, of which 634 volumes were sold, for seventy-five cents. WHITTIER's works, which closed up the invoice of FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., ran from $5 40 to $7, according to style. LEAVITT & ALLEN BROS.' catalogue, consisting largely of juvenile, poetical and miscellaneous books, mostly moderate-priced books, wound up the day's sale. Today the auctioneers will open with J. E. TILTON & Co.'s (of Boston) invoice, including agricultural works and others of a miscellaneous character.

The evening sale opened at 6½ o'clock, with TENNYSON's "Poetical Works," in different styles, plain and illustrated. There was an increase of buyers, in anticipation of a rush, and the bidding was the most spirited of any during the day. These books sold for prices ranging from $1 75 to $2 50 for the better class, and from 40 to 25 cents for the inferior. "Thackeray's Novels," 6 volumes, in green morocco cloth, gilt back and sides, household edition, sold for 70 cents a volume; retail price, $1 25; the same, in boxes, brought from 71 to 76 cents. "Thackeray's Miscellanies," uniform with the above in style and price, brought 72 and 75 cents each, save those bound in half calf, which ran to $1 50. IRVING's "Life of Washington," an ever-popular work, was sold for $3, the retail price being $5, and 100 copies were disposed of. The same author's "Washington and the Revolution," of which 100 copies were sold, brought $1 50, retail price $2 50. MOLLOY's "Geology and Revelation" brought $1 35; retails for $2 50. KENNAN's "Tent Life in Siberia," 12mo, with a map, just published, brought $1 25; retails for $1 75.

DR. JOHN TODD's "Index Rerum," a common place book designed for students and professional men, 4to, super paper, half morocco, cloth, improved style, were greatly in demand, and fifty-one copies were sold at $2 each, the retail price being $3. "The Still Hour; or Communion with God," a charming book, by Prof. AUSTIN PHELPS, went off in a hurry, 315 copies being sold at 30 cents; trade price, 50 cents.

HUGH MILLER's works, 100 sets of 10 volumes each, cloth, in boxes, uniform style, $8 50 a set, just half the trade price; 1,000 volumes sold. One hundred copies of "Muller's Life of Trust" brought 90 and 95 cents; trade price, $1 75. The invoice of SHELDON & CO., of No. 500 Broadway, (standard works,) was then offered. "Byron's Poetical Works" sold from $1 60 to $3 12½ a volume; "Shakespeare's Works," from the text of GEORGE STEVENS, sheep, marbled edges, $1 75, and in turkey morocco, extra-calendered paper, $3 87½; "Moore's Works," $1 75 to $4.

Dr. KALTSCHMIDT's "Latin-English Dictionary," 16mo, half leather, a $2 50 book, sold for $1 45; BULLION's "Latin-English Lexicon," royal 8vo, 1,400 pages, a $5 book, brought $2 75; "The Annotated Paragraph Bible," issued by the London Religious Tract Society, an $8 book, brought $4 37½. A lot of miscellaneous books then sold for 47½ to 92½ cents a volume, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's "Life Thoughts" taking the last-named price.

Among the high-priced books offered by Messrs. SCRIBNER & CO., in the evening, were "Womankind in Europe," by THOS. WRIGHT, quarto, extra cloth, gilt sides and edges, $8 50, trade price $12 50; "The Annotated Book of Common Prayer," a $15 book, sold for $7 50 on first call and $8 62½ second. BRIGHTWELL's "Concordance to Tennyson," a $10 50 book, brought $6, $7 50 and $5 75; WALCOTT's "Sacred Archæology," a $9 work, sold for $3 25; and a "Treatise on Coast Defense," the trade price of which is $15 75, brought but $4 50 and no demand for it; the "Golden Library," five volumes, containing the speeches of BRIGHT, DISRAELI, GLADSTONE and CARLYLE, brought but 17½ cents; CARLYLE's works, 18 volumes, sold for $2 40 and $2 25; MCCULLOUGH's "Dictionary," in cloth, sold for $13 75 and $12 50 a volume, and in half Russia at $16.

The Dental Convention—The Subjects Discussed.

The American Dental Association began its sixteenth annual session at 10 A. M. on Tuesday last. The organization was effected by selecting Dr. J. G. AMBLER, of this City, as President, and Dr. J. H. SMITH, of New-Haven, as Secretary. The subjects to be discussed during the sessions of the Convention are: 1. "Dental Education;" 2. "The Best Protection for Exposed Nerves;" 3. "Inflammatory Diseases of the Gums, producing Waste of the Sockets and Loosening of the Teeth—their Cause and Treatment;" 4. "Contour Fillings;" 5. "Artificial Dentures;" 6. "Miscellaneous Subjects."

The first paper presented to the Convention was by the President, on Tuesday evening, the subject of which was, "The deleterious effects of mercury in overdoses on the dental organism, and the mode in which patients so affected should be treated."

At the morning session, yesterday, Dr. AMBLER in the Chair, Dr. ATKINSON, of this City, read a paper on the best mode of imparting instruction to students in dentistry. He contended that the best teacher was he who had the most facile means of impressing his knowledge on the mind of the pupil; and that one of the chief requirements of the instructor was to be thoroughly conversant with the needs and requirements of the times.

Further discussion on this subject was had by Drs. LYONS, JARVIS and LATIMER, all of whom agreed in the main with the view taken by Dr. ATKINSON.

The next subject taken up was, "The best protection for exposed nerves." The discussion on this subject had not proceeded far, when the hour of 1 P. M. arrived, and the Convention adjourned.

The delegates having been invited by the New-York and Brooklyn District Dental Society, through Dr. JARVIS, to visit the Fair of the American Institute, they went thither and spent the afternoon, an adjournment till 7½ P. M. being agreed to.

At the evening session it was announced that the best protection for exposed pulp was still the subject under discussion, when Dr. JARVIS opened the exercises. He used, he said, the shavings of a quill softened with kreosote, with which he covered the exposed portion, without filling the cavity. He considered this better than any other substance, because it absorbed the fluid, and was not too rigid. He would never use osteo-plastic, and pack gold over it. He believed that pulp had been destroyed by this means, in many instances. Gold-plate was objectionable because of its rigidity and its liability to injure the surrounding gum. When to apply a capping to an exposed pulp was another important question. If it had just been exposed, and blood can be drawn from it, there was no danger in applying the cap; but, if the case be an old one, it is useless. He never had seen it beneficially applied in such a case, and never expected to.

Dr. LATIMER spoke in favor of using oxy-chloride of zinc as an excellent article for capping. He would always try to save the pulp, and would only remove it when failure was made a fact. He saved at least one-tenth of the cases he treated in this manner.

Dr. FULLER favored the use of cork saturated with kreosote. With this the cavity may be filled in many cases with success.

Dr. C. E. LATIMER favored the use of oxy-chloride of zinc, because from his experience, even when the pulp did die, the natural color of the teeth remained.

Dr. SEARLE found neuralgia sometimes proceeding from capped teeth. He relieved this by drilling on the nerve. He thought that uniform success followed the judicious and careful use of the oxy-chloride of zinc.

Dr. JARVIS resumed the discussion by recommending that no material should be placed in the cavity made by the shrinking of the pulp, after blood has been taken from it. He would have no free kreosote in the cavity. It would necessarily become filled with fluid.

The subject of "Contour Fillings" was then taken up.

Dr. MARSHALL said contour fillings looked pretty, filled up the rotundity of the teeth nicely, &c., but they were objectionable, if for no other reason than that they looked too much like jewelry in the mouth.

Dr. WEEKS took an opposite view. Jewelry might be useful as well as ornamental, as witness a watch-guard.

Mr. J. B. RICH, of New-York, thought it very desirable to restore a decayed tooth to its original contour; but a mass of gold attached to a front tooth was a disgusting sight to any one of refined taste.

Dr. HURD, of Williamsburg, said that he had had patients request him to put gold filling in a place where it would show. Tastes differ. A well-contoured tooth was not an unsightly object to him. Nothing, in his opinion, was equal to gold for filling decayed or broken teeth.

The Convention, at 10 P. M., adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Crimes and Casualties.

On Tuesday evening, PATRICK MCCABE was standing at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Sixth-avenue, when he was accosted by a girl of bad character, named FRANCES DAVIS. Some angry words ensued, when the latter drew a penknife, with which she stabbed MCCABE in the arm, inflicting a painful wound. She was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, and committed for examination.

JACOB COHEN, aged seventeen, was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for obtaining various sums of money from L. GOTTHOLD, No. 202 Ninth-avenue, and others, on the pretense that he was commissioned to borrow by his mother, who keeps a boarding-house in West Sixteenth-street.

WILLIAM BURKE, Superintendent in the food department of the Third-avenue Railroad, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, on a charge of outraging MARY SAYERS, who resides at No. 2 Houston-street. The warrant having been issued by Judge COX, Judge FOWLER refused to proceed in the case, and committed the prisoner temporarily.

Coroner ROLLINS was notified, yesterday, that the body of FRANK DONNELLY, aged thirty-[illegible] was run over by the [illegible] on Friday night, and it is believed that he fell overboard and was drowned. [illegible] He lived at No. [illegible] street, [illegible] been taken, by permission of Mr. JOHN F. FOSTER, Clerk to the Board of Coroners.

ADAM SHIRMER, aged thirty-eight, was found dead in his bed at No. 222 Seventh-street, yesterday morning. Coroner ROLLINS was notified.

Coroner SCHIRMER was requested yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of [illegible] who was found dead in [illegible] between Tenth and [illegible] Tuesday [illegible]

[illegible] at No. [illegible] from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. She died yesterday at noon. Coroner ROLLINS was notified.

Yesterday, at the Tombs, Justice HOGAN committed CATHARINE, alias Kate, KESSLER, a notorious shop-lifter, and BERTHA MULLER, for having entered the store of ROBT. L. SMITH, No. 124 Fulton-street, yesterday, and stolen two coats worth $37.

Coroner ROLLINS was notified yesterday that GEORGE LANDMANN, aged sixty-five years, and residing at No. 148 Broome-street, had committed suicide by taking Paris green. It appears that his wife, to whom he had been married upward of thirty-five years, abandoned him, taking with her nearly all the household effects, leaving him destitute. The cause of her desertion was that GEORGE drank too much on several occasions and abused her. Since her departure he has frequently implored her to return, but in vain, wherefore, in his despair, he took his own life.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Testimony was taken before Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, in the case of HENRY BALCOLM, and was subsequently submitted to Judge BLATCHFORD. Counsel for BALCOLM obtained a writ of habeas corpus for his client, who enlisted in the navy some time ago. He represented in his petition that BALCOLM was intoxicated at the time, and asked for his discharge on that ground. Decision was reserved.

A public welcome home reception will be given to the United States Minister to Hayti, Hon. E. D. BASSETT, at Cooper Institute, this evening, at 7 o'clock. His Excellency, E. J. ROYE, President of the Republic of Liberia; Hon. and Rev. Mr. PRIEST, Ex-Vice-President of the Republic of Liberia; Hon. J. J. WRIGHT, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina; Hon. J. J. SPELMAN, member of the Mississippi Legislature; A. M. POWELL, FREDERICK DOUGLAS, GEO. T. DOWNING, Esqs., Rev. H. H. GARNETT, D. D., and other distinguished gentlemen will be present.

Purser DARONDEUR, of the steam-ship *Ville de Paris*, reports: "On the 17th of September, by lat. 46° 15' and long. 53° 5', met in the fog a ship on fire. Sent a boat on the spot and found her to be a wooden ship of about 500 tons, almost consumed to the water's edge, and probably abandoned for some days. Could not ascertain her name."

A pleasant festival was enjoyed by the members of Companies D and K, of the Eighth Regiment, National Guard, Capts. PENBERTHY and GREEN, and a number of invited guests, at the Central Park Garden, last evening. A large representation of National Guardsmen was present on the occasion. Sergt. B. F. BUSCH acted as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

A slight fire occurred yesterday at No. 18 Trinity-place. Another occurred on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 635 Greenwich-street. The damage was trifling.

Mrs. ELLEN LUECKED, of No. 409 Fifth-street, while intoxicated yesterday, fell into the cellar of No. 115 Elizabeth-street, and received a serious cut on the back of the head. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park band in Madison-square today, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN.

An unknown man drowned himself in Gowanus Canal, near Bond-street, yesterday morning. Before sinking, however, he was observed by a laborer named RICHARD SMITH, who ran to his assistance and pushed a plank toward him, but, evidently determined to end his life, he refused to avail himself of the proffered aid, and, after requesting SMITH to leave him alone, sank to rise no more. The body has not yet been recovered.

St. Michael's Church, (Episcopalian,) on High-street, near Gold, which has been closed for over a year, is to be reopened on the first Sunday of October, under the rectorship of Rev. W. M. WILLIAM, who, in his zeal for the advancement of religion, knowing the locality in question to be a poor one, has refused for the present at least to accept any pecuniary compensation for his labors.

At the corner of Fifth-avenue and Bergen-street the ground was opened, yesterday morning, for the erection of St. Augustus Roman Catholic Church. The building is to be of brick, trimmed with Nova Scotia stone. It is to be 200 feet long by 100 wide. THOMAS F. HOUGHTON is the architect.

PHILIP VARBECK, a boy of fifteen, while carelessly handling a pistol, on Wednesday night, at No. 204 Johnson-street, shot himself through the hand. There were quite a number of children about him at the time, so that it was by the merest accident no greater damage was done.

GEORGE SHEVLIN, of No. 228 Front-street, a somnambulist, walked out of the second-story window of his residence, yesterday morning, and, falling to the ground, bruised himself severely about the head and body.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a young man named SAMUEL TONNER, residing at the corner of VanBrunt and Tremont streets, was found suffocated in a bin of bran, in SMITH's flour-mills, on Hamilton-avenue.

PETER GILL, of No. 240 Montrose-avenue, attempted to drown himself, yesterday morning, at the foot of South Fourth-street. Officer MCFARLAND, however, saw him in time to frustrate his design.

LONG ISLAND.

JOHN SMITH, a prominent merchant of Long Island City, and the former contractor of the Dummy line, accidentally fell overboard, yesterday, while fishing on the Hunter's Point Bridge. Mr. SMITH was sitting in a chair on the edge of the bridge, when a sudden jerk on his line so startled him that he lost his balance and went overboard. He was rescued in an exhausted condition. While he was struggling in the water a German on the bridge kept repeating, "Can you swim?" not offering to go to the assistance of the drowning man.

An ejectment suit has recently been commenced against the Long Island Railroad by the South-side Railroad Company, in order to gain possession of the dock and road which belongs to them, but which Mr. CHARLICK claims he holds by a lease given by the Flushing Railroad before the property was sold to the South-side Road.

NEW-JERSEY.

MARY BROWER, a domestic at the house of Dr. BALDWIN, Plane-street, Newark, died on Tuesday night, having poisoned herself with opium. She had been deserted by her lover, and threatened to commit suicide by taking opium. She was therefore watched, and on Tuesday Dr. BALDWIN noticed the symptoms of opium poisoning, and charged her with having taken the poison. She denied it, but the doctor disbelieving her took the necessary steps to save her, but it was too late, as she died in two or three hours after the first symptoms were noticed.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company has deprived the Traders' Express Company, formerly doing business on that road, of its contract. The Morris and Essex has now become only a division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, and in October the express business will be transferred to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Express Company. The new company propose to increase facilities and reduce express charges.

The store-house belonging to Mr. TAPPEN, in Haydock-street, Rahway, on Tuesday night, contained 600 barrels of lime, the weight of which was so great that the floor of the building fell through, and the lime fell into the water under the building. The building took fire while the lime was slaking. The loss is $3,000. During the progress of the fire a fight broke out between Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 and Hose Company No. 2, which resulted in a general riot. The worst consequences of the fight were twenty or thirty black eyes and broken noses.

The dry-goods store of Messrs. REILLY & CARROLL, in Main-street, Paterson, was robbed, early yesterday morning, of $3,000 worth of dry goods, all the most valuable articles being taken by the thieves. Entrance was effected by cutting open a wooden shutter that covered one of the rear windows. The burglars had a horse and wagon in waiting, to all appearances, and carried away all that was taken without difficulty. No clue whatever has been discovered that can lead to the identification of the thieves.

A lot of German emigrants, in passing through Jersey City, yesterday, left at the Erie depot an idiotic child about seven years of age. He was taken charge of by an officer and sent to the Almshouse.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, a brakeman on the Morris and Essex Railroad, had his leg cut off, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by the locomotive of a coal train. He had been sent to the rear of his own train, which was near Madison Station [illegible] was run over. His legs are badly crushed.

[illegible] at New-Brunswick, opened its Fall term yesterday. A large number of students [illegible] the lower classes, [illegible] the beginning scientific [illegible] than last year. A number of improvements have been made on the college buildings during the summer. The chapel is being handsomely [illegible] Prof. COOK is still absent in Europe, but will return in a few weeks, bringing with him Prof. [illegible], who has spent three years in Germany [illegible] of Civil Engineering.

[illegible] North Baptist Church, Orange. Mr. JOSEPH F. SAUTAY presided, and Mr. THEODORE PERRINE acted in the capacity of musical director. The President, after the appointment of committees, made an address, and was followed by Rev. W. F. STUBBERT, who preached an able sermon. In the afternoon addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. SMITH, HUGHES, STUBBERT, BANVARD, PERRINE and SUTTON. All the Baptist schools of Morristown, Paterson, Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Plainfield and adjacent places, were represented.

Yesterday morning a frame stable on Erie and South Eighth streets was burned. The building belonged to ARTHUR MCENVOY, a dealer in Washington Market. A valuable horse was suffocated by the dense smoke arising from burning straw, and two carriages were destroyed. Loss $1,800, covered by insurance.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Lieut.-Commander Edward A. Walker is ordered to the Boston Navy-yard, and Lieut.-Commanders Geo. W. Pigman and Geo. A. Bicknell to the Naval Academy. Passed Assistant Pay-master Samuel A. Smith, to examination for promotion. Commander C. Johnson is detached from the command of the *Saranac* as Chief of the Staff of the Pacific Fleet, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commanders Chas. W. Tracy, from the receiving-ship *Vandalia*; John C. Kennett, from the New-York Navy-yard; Geo. A. Menses, from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and Lieut. Geo. Talcott, from the receiving-ship at Norfolk, and ordered to the Naval Academy. The order of Commander Bancroft Gherardi to the command of the receiving-ship at Norfolk has been revoked.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—American Securities opened firm, and Stocks steady; closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¼	92⅛	92¼
Consols for account	92⅜	92⅜@92½	92⅜@92½
United States 5-20s, 1862	90½	..	90½
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	89½	..	89½
United States 5-20s, 1867	88⅞	..	88⅞
United States 10-40s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
Ill. Cent. Railroad Shares	113	..	113
Erie Railroad Shares	18	..	18
Atl. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	23¼	..	23¼

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. 2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. PROVISIONS—Pork dull. Lard firm. 4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9⅝d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,500 for export and speculation. PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 4s. 9d.@5s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Common RESIN firmer. LINSEED OIL, £30 15s. ⅌ ton. SPERM OIL, £83 ⅌ ton. TALLOW declining. SPERM OIL dull. SUGAR quiet. LINSEED OIL firm at £31 ⅌ ton.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 16.—The export market was in a highly excited state, and prices for HIDES had advanced in Buenos Ayres to 52c., requiring 26c. to cover in New-York. In Montevideo the market had kept nearly up to that of Buenos Ayres, and prices had advanced from 62½c. to 65c. for American Hides, with holders very firm at the latter quotation. The stock is very small and the shipments to the United States during the past few months had been exceedingly light. EXCHANGE on London, 50½d.@51d., with £230,000 drawn, and £100,000 sterling shipped in sovereigns, at a cost of 1 ⅌ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 160,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 50,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by canal—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; by railroad—Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull and without change. WHEAT unsettled; small lots No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 20. CORN unsettled; car lots No. 2 Western sold early at 75c.@77c.; during the afternoon No. 2 Western, nominally 74c. OATS quiet and steady; sales, 28,000 bushels; Western, ⅌ sample, at 42c.@43c.; 42,000 bushels do., to arrive, part at 45c. Other articles unchanged. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES—10 bbls. sold at 90c. The CATTLE market opened firm this week at a still further decline of ¼c.@½c. on good, and fully ½c. on poor stock; most of the latter went East in first hands; considerable trade was done in good Cattle at the reduced rates, the sales reaching 2,150 head; the arrivals were 462 cars, against 437 cars last week; Choice Kentucky brought $8 15@$8 62; Common, $6 70; Heifers, $7 75; Ohio, $7 75@$8 50; Indiana, Good to Extra, $6 37½@$8 10; Ordinary Illinois, $5 25; Canada, $5 15@$5 70; Texas, in small bunches, $5 15. SHEEP have declined ½c. on last week's prices; the supply is light; Canada Lambs, $6 50; Indiana Sheep, $4 25@$4 75; Ohio Sheep, $4 25. HOGS depressed; quoted $8 75@$9 for Ohio, and $8 75 for Michigan; Iowa Hogs are worth $9 75@$10.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 2,100 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and easier; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20; Red Winter Wabash, $1 27. CORN firm and quiet. OATS nominally unchanged. BARLEY inactive; Up-lake Canada held at $1 15. PEAS dull; sales 2,400 bushels Canada at 95c., free. CORN-MEAL, $2 for Bolted, $1 90 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $30@$32, ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 5c.; Barley, 6½c.; Rye, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 62c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $4 50; to Albany, $4 50, ⅌ ton. Lake IMPORTS—35,100 bushels Wheat, 9,200 bushels Barley, 1,633,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—21,800 bushels Wheat, 10,100 bushels Barley, 1,979,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—COTTON dull, heavy and lower at 18¼c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and less firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$6 50; Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 50; do. Family, $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT quiet; supply light; choice Amber, $1 55@$1 65; good to prime, $1 35@$1 50; common, $1 15@$1 25; White, $1 50@$1 55; Western Red, $1 28@$1 35. CORN more active and higher; sales prime White at 97c.@$1 02; Yellow, 90c.@95c.; Western, 85c.@88c. OATS dull at 47c.@50c. RYE, 65c.@75c. Mess PORK quiet at $28@$28 50. BACON steady and in improved demand; Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.@17½c.; Shoulders, 15c. HAMS, 25c.@25½c. LARD quiet at 16½c. WHISKY in good demand at 92c. for iron-bound, and 93c. asked.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Quercitron BARK unchanged. CLOVER-SEED nominal at $7@$8; Timothy firm at $5 25@$5 50; Flax-seed dull at $2 25. FLOUR in fair demand and less firm; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 50@$5 75; North-western Extra Family, $6@$6 75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do., $6 50@$7; Fancy, $7 25@$8 50. WHEAT—Prime in demand at full prices; Indiana Red, $1 38@$1 40; Choice Western, $1 42@$1 45. RYE—Sales, Western at 88c. CORN stronger and in improved demand; Yellow, $1; Mixed Western, 95c. OATS steady; Prime Western and Pennsylvania at 54c.@55c.; Delaware, 50c.@53c. WHISKY dull; Western iron, 90c.@91c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—FLOUR dull and weaker. WHEAT dull and lower at $1 05@$1 05¼; seller October, $1 06⅛@$1 07. CORN dull and lower at 64¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull and lower; No. 2, $1 11½@$1 14¼. Mess PORK, $25 50@$26, cash; $22@$22 50, seller December. LARD, 15c., cash. Live HOGS quiet and weak at $8 50@$9 20 for common to choice. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 33,000 bushels Barley, 3,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 27,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 14; No. 1, $1 18; No. 1 White Kentucky, $1 25@$1 30. CORN firm and scarce; sales at 70c.@71c. for No. 1. OATS, 44c. RYE steady and in moderate demand at 75c.@80c. BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at $1 20@$1 25. COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 18c. TOBACCO dull and unchanged. WHISKY firm and in fair demand; Iron-bound, 88c., Wood-bound, 87c. Mess PORK dull at $25 50. Bulk MEATS dull at 12½c.@14c. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD dull, holders anxious to sell; sales at 14½c.@15c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR heavy; Superfine Winter, $4@$4 25; Extra Winter, $4 40@$4 50. WHEAT—Higher grades firm, but buyers demand concessions; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 10@$1 12; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 15@$1 16; No. 1 White, $1 25@$1 40. CORN—Best qualities firmer; other grades dull; Mixed, 63c.; choice Yellow, 65c. OATS dull at 40c.@44c. BARLEY dull; best grades declined 5c.; low grades declined 15c.; sales at 85c.@95c. RYE firm; No. 1, 70c.@71c. WHISKY steady at 90c. PORK dull at $25 50@$26. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 13½c.@14. LARD quiet at 15½c. for choice. Beef CATTLE steady. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining and in fair demand; No. 1 Red, $1 18; No. 2 Red, $1 14¼. CORN quiet and weak; No. 1 Mixed, 73c.; No. 2 Mixed, 68c. OATS advancing, with a fair demand; No. 1, 44c.; No. 2, 40c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 24,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—WHEAT dull with no sales; No. 1 Red held $1 20@$1 21; No. 2 Red held $1 18. CORN nominal. OATS steady at 45c. PETROLEUM firmer at 22½c., seller September, 22½c., seller October, for Refined; car-load lots of Crude, $4 40.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21.—COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 118 bales; exports, 320 bales. FLOUR firmer at $5@$8. CORN scarce at 85c.@90c. OATS quiet at 50c. LARD dull at 17c.@18c. PORK nominal. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Sides, 17¼c.@18¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; No. 1, $1 08; No. 2, $1 03. Other grains unchanged. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—70,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 21.—TURPENTINE—Spirits very quiet and ½c. lower; sales at 35c. Crude unchanged. RESIN dull; No. 1, $1@$3; Pale, $3 50@$3 75. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet; Middling, 16½c.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 19½c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 140 bales; coastwise, 60 bales; total, 200 bales; stock, 3,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—COTTON—Demand is fair, at lower rates; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales, 1,350 bales; net receipts, 1,111 bales; coastwise, 127 bales; total, 1,238 bales; stock, 17,882 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 21.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 16½c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 285 bales; exports, coastwise, 127 bales; stock, 1,124 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 21.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary 14½c.; sales, 244 bales; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 125 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 21.—COTTON—Demand good for the higher grades; Middling, 17c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 1,812 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,387 bales; stock, 4,887 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—COTTON—Cable news causes buyers to withdraw; Middling, 18¼c.; sales, [illegible] bales; net receipts, coastwise, 49 bales; stock, 1,[illegible] bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 21.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 16½c.@17c.; net receipts, 540 bales; exports, coastwise, 324 bales; stock, 1,160 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 16¾c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 1,399 bales; stock, 3,274 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—OATS are selling at 52c.@53c. RYE, 90c. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—COTTON in active demand; sales, 638 bales; receipts, 477 bales; Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c.

[Advertisement.]

WHY FEEL YOUR WAY INTO BUSINESS in doubt and uncertainty when a phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway will point out talents, defects and the pursuit in which you would best succeed, and secure happiness.

[Advertisement.]

A.—Who is the most famous Hatter in Gotham? KNOX. Who sells more first-class hats than any other hatter? KNOX. Where is KNOX to be found? At No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. His Fall styles are now out, and are inimitable. No other hats at all compare with those sold by KNOX, the hatter, to the million. Step in today and secure one of his superb tiles, and be happy.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	..	Clear	53
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	55
Portland	S.	Clear	58
Boston	S. E.	Clear	59
New-York	N. E.	Clear	67
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	67
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Clear	64
Washington	N. W.	Clear	67
Richmond	N.	Clear	66
Charleston	N. N. E.	Cloudy	73
Savannah	N. E.	Cloudy	70
Augusta	N.	Clear	76
Oswego	S.	Clear	61
Buffalo	N. W.	Clear	60
Pittsburg	S.	Clear	56
Chicago	S. E.	Clear	66
Mobile	N.	Clear	74
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	79

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	Sept. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Parana	Sept. 24	New-York	London.
Columbia	Sept. 24	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND RIO.

Columbia	Sept. 22	New-York	Havana.
North America	Sept. 23	New-York	Rio.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Tripoli*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on the pier in Jersey City, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and West Indies, the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the *North America*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 21.—*In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herriman, A. H. Reitlinger, J. H. Stern, Miss R. M. Brown, Mrs. C. Donovan, Rev. C. F. Palmer, Francis Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Roelker, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Armstrong, C. Barnels, Jno. Ramsey, Mrs. Ray and two servants, R. Pfaff, Jno. Barber Burnet, Miss M. B. Burnet, M. DeWitt Burnett, Jr., Mrs. Amelia Messard, A. T. Field, Robert Muro, Charles E. Gregory, Dudley S. Gregory, Thomas B. Gautier, E. C. House, Frederick S. Irving, Capt. H. McCalmont, E. J. Munro, A. B. Strange, F. Crusen, Henry Neise, D. T. Murphy, Rufus Waterhouse, W. S. Carver, John H. Irwin, Edward Cunard, Dr. G. F. Parker, L. Rosenfeld, W. Dunstone, Alexander McNab, Miss Schaeckermann, Miss Kermode, W. Martin, Robert Schutze, M. Fuerstein, Marcus Fuerstein.

SEPT. 21—*In steam-ship Minnesota, for Liverpool.*—J. S. Oakford, J. H. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harter, P. Dieter, Rev. Simon Idd, W. H. Baxter, J. Rawcliff, Rev. R. M. Buck, Miss Sparkes, Rev. and Mrs. Parker, Rev. and Mrs. McMahon, A. L. Rowe, Mrs. A. L. Rowe, Miss M. A. Rowe, Miss Rowe.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 21.—*In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Drake and 1 child, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Just, Mr. and Mrs. Parrott, son, and infant, Mrs. Abecassis and 3 sons, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Mutter and son, Miss Mutter, Miss Kinger, Geo. Mutter, Henry Finch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blumenthal and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. James Russell, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Kuhl, A. Meisel, John Guthrie, Mr. Wolfe, M. V. McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Edmondson, J. R. P. Rosenal, W. Ballard, Mme. Nepum, Miss Seirage, Miss Ficken, Miss Wehman, Mr. Fincke, Mr. Fincken, W. Hamilton, Mr. Garland, Mr. Snedecor, J. G. Brown, F. E. Gordon, H. Nichols, Mr. Major, Mr. Hergues, F. Haswell, D. Cohn, G. Davies, Erander Deeken, Mrs. Deeken, Mr. and Mrs. Blun and daughters, Mrs. Lanashort, Mrs. King and child, Mr. and Mrs. Saheman, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Kirschberg, Miss De Berry and friend, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vaughan, Mr. Glagin, Mr. Matthews, Miss Chadeayne and niece, Mrs. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Haddon and lady friend, Mr. De Berry, H. A. Gray, Mrs. E. J. Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Hall, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Miles, H. J. Bird, A. de Pau Moran, Prof. and Mrs. Draper, L. A. Noble and 2 children, Col. and Mrs. Scott and son, Mr. Charnock, Mr. Norrice, Dr. Bird, Mr. Beran, Mr. Jeuff, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Walter Roache, Miss Hall, Miss Orson, G. B. Glover, Mrs. Glover, H. Hamburger, Mrs. Hamburger and 2 children, L. Norris and maidservant, Mrs. Cornidas and infant, Mr. Rumpff, B. Strauss, Mr. Spright, Mr. Farington, Mr. Naumberger, Mr. and Mrs. Steinway, Mrs. Stryburg and child, Mr. Gehrenbeck, Rev. Dr. Cook, Dennis Lynch, O. H. Sypher, E. Turner, Gottburg Salomon, Mr. Shaun, Dr. Inner, Master Strausse, J. L. Thomas, J. R. Bradburg, J. Broadhers, Rev. Mr. Foley, Rev. A. Harris, Rev. C. Lynde, Rev. Mr. Stenfield, J. Swan, Miss Junge, Madam Fernberger, Mr. Davidson's maid, Mrs. Parrott's maid, M. Rogers, Thomas Fletcher, Mrs. Dessar, 2 children, infant and nurse, W. H. Walker, C. Kearn, J. Strause, Mrs. Strause, 5 children and maid, Miss Wolfstainer, M. Americus and daughter, G. Ponuwy, K. C. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. M. Davidson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jervus, Miss Brown, Miss Heckett, John Brien, Mr. Scott, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Scott, Rev. G. Reed and Son, Miss Clayton, Miss Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Zuin, 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Nedirus and 2 children, W. G. Carr, Miss Ganigore, Miss Walker, H. Haydon, Mr. Kirshmann, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Sorton, David McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Meir, Mr. Hierch and son, Hy. Hryman, H. A. Garrett, O. H. With, J. H. Meyer, John Otto.

SEPT. 21—*In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—Stephen J. Meany, Gilbert R. Merritt, Thos. D. Middleton and wife, Stanley D. Middleton, Miss Helen Middleton, Henry Maddock and wife, James J. West and wife, Jacob C. Freund and wife, Fred. Dallin, James Graisson, Mrs. Sallie Israel and 5 children, Miss Henrietta Simmonds, S. Speyer, Thos. M. Stuart and wife, Alex. Tucker, Coleridge Henry, Mrs. Minnie Vernerhoff, Miss Isabella Vernerhoff, Frank H. Hyde, George Romney, John Alliston, John S. Lewis, Mrs. Susan Wendell, Miss Bettie Schwaum, Philip Wendell, Mrs. Harriet Kimball, Alfred Poett, Miss Mary Poett, Mrs. Caroline Lang and child, Mrs. Jane Thorne, L. W. Richards, Wm. W. Taylor, Peter Nebian, Solomon Apple, Alfred Baker and wife, Mrs. Rosina Cublin, Mrs. Delenada Shaw, David Smith, wife and daughter, Miss Caroline May, Mrs. Charlotte Davenport, Rev. Wm. D. Walker, Randall H. Foote, Mrs. Sallie Doolittle, Frank A. Hatack, Charles T. Whittemore, George H. Mumford, George H. Mumford, Jr., John D. Kernan, Robert Patrick, Dr. James West, Capt. Francis W. Stanwood, Miss Annie Israel.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Gen. R. H. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Geo. L. Owens, Miss Owens, J. H. Bellinger, B. G. Percival, E. B. Chipman, Z. E. Semon, Chas. F. Smith, W. H. Abbey, Wm. Valls, wife and 3 children, E. L. Wright, J. Scolley, J. E. Warburton, H. Cleveland, S. Offutt, W. J. Anderson, S. Stern, H. L. Stowell.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Miss Nellie Kavanagh, B. Phillips, Mrs. B. Phillips and 3 children, A. McAlister, W. S. Goodwin, Mr. Joice, C. H. Bateson, F. G. Woodward.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:47 | Sun Sets.......5:58 | Moon rises..2:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:29 | Gov. Island..6:18 | Hell Gate....7:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Minnesota, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Iowa, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, George F. Bulley; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia; Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Chas. G. Franklyn; Catharine Whiting, Howes, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Panita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Barks Simona, Bintel, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary G. Reed, Weit, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Thos. Dallett, (Br.,) Wicks, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brigs Kilvey, (Br.,) Kenward, Bilboa, (Spain,) Geo. F. Bulley & Co.; Willy Smith, (Br.,) Kelley, Porto Plata, C. E. Staples & Co.; Mercedes, (Br.,) Hill, Ciea[illegible], [illegible] Bowring & Sevens; American, Robinson, Gibraltar, [illegible] James Henry; Lily, (Br.,) Ryan, [illegible] C. B. Swain & Co.

[illegible] (Br.,) Burgess, Halifax, C. E. [illegible]; George, Dunton, Fernandina, Wm. Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Jno. Hoeze, Rhodes, Newbern, N. C., [illegible] & Co.; Lee Baker, Tampa, [illegible] Overend & Hawkins; J. Ball, Ball, Providence; J. F. Lyons, Lyons, Richmond, Va. Van Brunt & Slaght; J. H. Marshall, Gatelow, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Sea Nymph, Conley, Chester, Penn., H. W. Jackson & Co.; Georgiana Todd, Hill, Pembroke, Me.

Sloop Sophia, Hart, Bridgeport.

Canal-boat Mary, Clinton, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Sept. 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Sept. 11, lat. 50, lon. 22, passed steam-ship City of Dublin, from Liverpool, for New-York; 18th, lat. 42 30, lon. 60, was in co. with 3 steamers, supposed French men-of-war.

Steam-ship Wayhassett, Bolger, Sisal Sept. 6, and Havana 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Sept. 19, off Body Island, spoke bark Lasturde, (of St. John,) from Buenos Ayres for Baltimore, who reported having lost most of her sails in a hurricane; 20 dates, off Chincoteague, passed 2 schrs. bound N., showing a white flag with blue cross.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool Sept. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 217 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Sept. 17, lat. 43 24, lon. 51 55, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Castilla, (Span.,) Brunet, Havana, 14 ds. Is bound to Barcelona, and put into this port to repair machinery.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Sept. 17, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden; Sept. 19, 1 P. M., 45 miles N. from Cape Hatteras, passed an American bark bound N., showing white flag, with red ball in the centre.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah Sept. 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Sept. 20, 5½ P. M., off Egg Harbor, spoke ship Dragon, of London, McLennon, from Alleppey for New-York, 119 days out.

Steam-ship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., three days, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Regulator, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Dragon, (of London,) McClemon, Alleppey May 25, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Crossed the equator in the Indian Ocean, May 21, in lon. 80 20 E.; had heavy gales from N. W. to N. N. W. to the Cape of Good Hope, which was rounded July 25, 66 ds. out; crossed the equator in the Atlantic, Aug. 19, in lon. 29 20; Sept. 4, lat. 19 30, lon. 53 30, experienced a rotary gale, with confused sea and threatening weather; wind veering from E. N. E. round by N. to W. S. W. and S. W. with heavy gusts and green leaden-colored sky, until the evening of the 5th, when the wind veered to E. with heavy N. W. sea, barometer fell from 30 to 29 60 and ranging from 29 70 to 29 90; had no settled weather all through the N. E. trades.

Bark Martha Radman, (N. G.,) Berg, Liverpool 55 days, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather; Sept. 18, lat. 39 30, lon. 71 27, had a hurricane from N. E. to N. W., lasting 8 hours, during which lost and split sails and stove boats.

Bark Hellespont, Crowell, Buenos Ayres July 30, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co. Crossed the equator Aug. 29, in lon. 39; has had moderate N. E. trades; Sept. 17, no lat., &c., experienced a very heavy hurricane, but sustained no damages.

Brig Barracouta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kinnie, Cow Bay 10 ds., with 330 tons coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Sept. 18, off the Highlands, had a gale from N. E. lasting 16 hours, but received no damage.

Brig Lena, (Br.,) Nichols, Montego Bay, Ja., 26 ds., with logwood, hides, &c., to Foster & Whitman. Has had heavy easterly winds almost the entire passage, and been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Abby Watson, Ellis, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bolon, Jasper, Cow Bay 19 ds., via Halifax, N. S., 9 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co. Put into Halifax in distress, having lost galley, boats, foresail, foreboom and main gaff, and had decks swept of everything movable in a hurricane on Sept. 4, from E. S. E. to S. S. W.

Schr. Susan Wright, Rollins, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Ridgewood, for New-York.

Schr. B. F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Lake, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 150 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Georgia Todd, Hill, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunse, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scoffield, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Long, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Geo. Temple, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to Samuel Miller.

Schr. C. J. Kingsland, Beebe, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Com. Kearny, Philbrook, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. E. H. Brasos, Smith, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Monitor, Robbins, Norwich.

Schr. M. A. Gahan, Cole, Providence.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven for Rondout.

Schr. Nelly Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. Anna D. Price, Hawkins, Norwalk.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsay, New-Haven.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Phil, Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Challenge, Perry, Connecticut River.

Schr. Donna Anna, Young, Providence.

Schr. N. L. Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Rockport, Me.

Yacht Dauntless, Lyons, Newport, 30 hours, to James G. Bennett, Jr.

Canal-boat Phantom, Gillett, Ottawa, 16 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cuba and Minnesota, for Liverpool; Bienville and Mariposa, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Arr. ship Bengollyan, from Calcutta.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21.—Arr. schr. J. T. Albinger, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 21.—Arr. bark New Light, from Rio for Baltimore, leaking badly and lost sails; brig Cyclone, from St. Mary's, with sails split. Wind E.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 19.—Arr. schrs. Kate Grant and E. C. Gates, Hoboken, Boston; F. E. Hallock, Ellen Perkins, William Walton and James S. Hewitt, Philadelphia, Boston; John Simmons, Philadelphia, Salem; Forest Belle, Philadelphia, Bangor; Julia Clinch, (Br.,) New-York, St. Andrews, N. B.; Bowdoin, New-York, Portland; Morelight, New-York, Calais; Frances Hatch, Rondout, Newburyport.

20th, A. M., arr. schrs. Bonny Boat and Mary P. Hudson, Boston, Philadelphia.

Sld., all vessels before reported except schrs. Martha, Bonny Boat and Mary P. Hudson.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 21.—Schr. D. N. Richards from a whaling cruise, put in with loss of sails, bowsprit and rigging.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 21.—Arr. steam-ship Magnolia, New-York; brig Moses Dail, New-York.

Cld. schrs. W. W. Pharo and Willie Dill, Jacksonville to load for New-York; Julia E. Gammage, Providence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Arr. Georges, Hong Kong. Sld. Princess Royal, Liverpool; Sonoma, Cork via Mazatlan.

21st, sld. ship Malabar, for Callao via Port Townsend; Noord Brabant, for Melbourne; A. A. Drebert, for Iquiqui.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 21.—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Returned—Bark John Mathews, (of Barbados,) Mayo, hence Sept. 14 for Smyrna. Sept. 18, lat. 38 50, lon. 69 45, experienced a very heavy gale from E. N. E. to N. N. W., which lasted 16 hours; at 3 A. M. took in all sail, gale increasing, with heavy squalls; at 4 A. M. vessel hove on her beam ends, wind at the time changed suddenly to N. N. E., blowing a terrific hurricane; after an unsuccessful attempt to get the vessel before the wind, was obliged to cut away the main-topmast to right her, a very heavy cross sea running at the time, and boarding to the leeward, flooding and sweeping the decks of everything movable, carrying away bulwarks, monkey rail, &c.; after clearing the wreck of rigging and spars, vessel righted to a more comfortable position; on trying the pumps, found the vessel had leaked very freely while on her side, but by extra pumping for two hours freed the pumps, and was comparatively tight; 8 A. M., wind N. N. W. still blowing heavy with frequent violent squalls; at 12 M. gale somewhat abating, concluded to return to New-York for repairs; 3 P. M., Sandy Hook Light-ship bearing N. W. ½ W., distant 100 miles; saw a quantity of wreck stuff, such as spars with sails attached.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 8, lat. 40 42, lon. 37 37, passed bark Young Turk, Nickerson, (of Boston,) hence for Malaga.

June 22, lat. 20 10 S., lon. 42 10 E., spoke ship Amelia Thompson, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London, 30 ds. out.

July 20, lat. 35 07 S., lon. 19 E., spoke ship Cornwallis, (Br.,) from Bombay for Liverpool, 70 ds. out; and spoke her again on the 25th in lat. 28 31 S., lon. 9 31 E.

July 25, lat. 30 20 S., lon. 11 55 E., spoke ship Samuel Mendell, (Br.,) from Bombay for Liverpool, 64 ds. out.

July 28, lat. 28 25, lon. 9 20 E., spoke ship Duke of Manchester, (Br.,) from Bombay for Liverpool, 53 ds. out.

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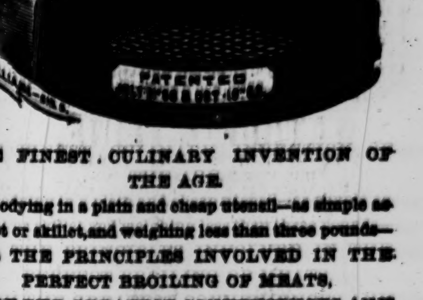

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